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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Kornilov Urges 'Persistence' in Seeking SALT II Ratification [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 19 May] AA 1
U.S. Detente Opponents Trying To Block SALT Treaty AA 3
TASS Notes Regular SALT Meeting in Geneva AA 3
Bulgarian Delegate to Vienna MBFR Talks Interviewed [Maslov] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CSSR's Kempny Replies to Questionnaire on CEMA Activity [PRAVDA 12 May] BB 1
Analyst Views Economic Achievements of CEMA Member States [Nikolayev] BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Ties of Soviet Muslims With Others Seen Expanding CC 1
Multinationals Blamed for Third World, Western Economic Woes [Maslennikov in PRAVDA 19 May] CC 3
Socialist States' Draft Resolution at UNCTAD Conference [Petrov] CC 4
Rising Neonazism in West the 'Reaction's Counterattack' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA] CC 5
Draft Lome Convention Causes Serious Displeasure to LDCs [Baratov] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Blames OPEC for Oil Shortages; Prepares Countermeasures [Yegorov] A 1
U.S. Senate Approval of Aid for Turkey Not Disinterested A 1
House Democrats Split on Gas Price Control Issue [Gan] A 2
Kissinger Seeks Favor With PRC Through Attack on SRV [Romantsov] A 3
Variations to Item on Carter Interview on SALT, Mideast [PRAVDA 21 May] A 3
Conservatives Win Canadian Elections, New Democrats Gain A 4

CHINA

Chinese Proposals to SRV Full of Chauvinism, Diktat B 1
Geng Biao Visit to North Europe, Anti-Soviet Campaign Hit B 1
[Korionov in PRAVDA]
PRC Authorities' Repression, Intimidation of Critics Scored B 2
[Seregin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC's Liao Chengzhi Takes Anti-SRV Campaign to Japan C 1
[Anatolyev]
Japan 'Playing With Fire' in Military Contacts With PRC C 1
[Latyshev in PRAVDA 21 May]
PRAVDA Comments on New Japanese-Phillipine Treaty [Ozerov 21 May] C 2
Japanese 'Widespread Overfishing' of Salmon in Pacific Scored C 3
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 18 May]
Japanese Minister Speaks on Development of Senkaku Islands C 4
Kudryavtsev-Led Delegation Holds Talks With Ohira, MP's C 4
Kuznetsov Receives Mongolian State Prosecutor in Kremlin C 4
[PRAVDA 18 May]
PRAVDA Chief Editor Afanasyev Begins Visit to Japan [cross reference] C 4
Briefs: DPRK Delegation in Nakhodka C 4

SOUTH ASIA

PRC Building 'Strategic' Roads Along Pakistan-India Border D 1
[(Belov)]
Indian Satellite Prepared For Launching From USSR D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR-Vietnamese Friendship Strengthening Day by Day E 1
[Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 20 May]
New 'Party' Backed by Beijing Appears in Laos E 2
AUCCTU's Shibayev Receives Australian TU Council Chairman E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Kosygin Visits Skoda Complex in Plzen, Czechoslovakia F 1
TASS Quotes SFRY Press on Tito Visit to Moscow F 1
Kuznetsov Receives Polish Sejm Delegation in Kremlin F 1
Perun-Led CPSU Delegation Received by Hungary's Nemeth F 2
Arkhipov, Katushev Receive Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister F 2
[PRAVDA 16 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

I. Aleksandrov Writes in PRAVDA on European Elections G 1
More on W. Berlin G 3
'Substantial Changes' in NATO Military Doctrine Viewed G 4
[Milsteyn in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 16 May]
Patolichev Hails Economic Relations With W. Europe G 7

Seminar on European Security Held in Helsinki G 8
Destruction of FRG Secret Files a 'Conciliatory Gesture' G 8
[IZVESTIYA 20 May]
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to USSR London Exhibition Visitors G 9
UK, U.S. Speeding Up Plans To Recognize Muzorewa Regime G 10
Soviet-Turkish Protocol on Prospecting Cooperation Signed G 10
Spanish CP Plenum Adopts Resolution on NATO, EEC, SALT II G 10
Portuguese CP Plenum Discusses Current Political Situation G 11

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

West Bank Autonomy Plan Seeks To Legitimize Fruits of Aggression H 1
[Borisov, Lapskiy in IZVESTIYA 20 May]
PRC Hypocrisy Toward Arabs Exemplified on Dealings With Israel H 1
PLO, Syrian, Jordanian Figures Attack Camp David Deal H 2
[Iordanskiy in ZA RUBEZHOM No 21]
Khomeyni's Speech in Qom, U.S. Interference Draw Comment H 5
[Gubernatorov, Shishkovskiy]
Iran's Yazdi Disavows Anti-Communist Statement H 6
TASS Cites Lebanese Paper on CIA Moves Against Iran H 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Speech Cites 'Anticommunist Propaganda' R 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 17 May]
Shcherbitskiy Notes Need of Ideological Workers To Reform R 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 19 May]
Deputy Minister Denies Official Obstruction of Emigrants R 2
Rashidov Addresses Tashkent Russian Language Conference R 2
Importance of Party Resolution on Ideological Work Stressed R 2
[Editorial in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]
Kapitonov Participates in AUCCTU Presidium Session R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports Progress of Sowing Campaign's Final Stages T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 23 May T 1
RSFSR Records Record Acreage Sown Last Week T 2
Improved Coordination in Vegetable Production Needed T 2
[PRAVDA Editorial 18 May]
Concern Expressed Over Groat Crop Production T 4
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 17 May]
Briefs: Agricultural Academy Session; Amurskaya Oblast Sowing Progress T 5

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1100, Cosmos-1101 Satellites Launched 23 May U 1
Difficulty of Refueling Salyut Complex in Orbit Described U 1

KORNILOV URGES 'PERSISTENCE' IN SEEKING SALT II RATIFICATION

LD231015 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russion 19 May 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "The Correct Road to Peace"]

[Text] This news immediately took its place on the front pages of the international press. "For the sake of peace and the peoples' security"; "long-awaited news"; "an important positive step"--such were the first headlines used by newspapers in various countries to preface the report on the Soviet-American summit meeting to be held in mid-June in Vienna. And now it remains the focus of attention for the entire international public and press.

This is natural and inevitable. It is a question of a most important international event which will, beyond all doubt, make its mark on the entire future development of the international situation. It is a question of a meeting during which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter will approve and sign the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) and discuss other questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of the SALT II treaty. This treaty, which will express the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides, will for a number of years create a certain barrier in the path of the further stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive types of weapons and will thereby be advantageous to both the USSR and the United States. But that is not all. The coming into force of the treaty will mean that the process of curbing the arms race, begun on the USSR's initiative, continues.

Observers express the hope that when SALT II has come into force work will begin on a SALT III agreement, which must go further, halt the creation of new types of weapons and provide not only for limiting the growth of arms, but also for their reduction on both sides. The present treaty will probably also help to revitalize other talks now underway--for instance, on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, on limiting the trade in conventional weapons and on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In other words, there is every reason to suppose that the conclusion of the SALT II treaty will have a beneficial influence on the international climate and promote the consolidation and deepening of detente.

It is precisely this cardinal aim--to consolidate detente and normalize the international climate--which the Soviet Union sets itself; the Soviet Union, consistently implementing the historic peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, persistently implements a principled and dynamic peace policy and actively advocates limiting the arms race and implementing disarmament--ultimately universal and complete disarmament. The consistent and purposeful nature of Soviet foreign policy has been fully demonstrated during the Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive arms limitation. As is known, the SALT II talks lasted more than 6 years, and this fact in itself is a reminder of how difficult was the path to the Vienna meeting.

The successful completion of the SALT II talks is a triumph of good sense. At the same time it provides further confirmation of the fact that the USSR and the United States can (and therefore must) cooperate, above all on such an important question for the fate of mankind as eliminating the threat of nuclear war and the need to put an end to the expensive and extremely dangerous arms race.

Discussing and commenting on the Soviet-American summit meeting to be held in Vienna, prominent politicians and public figures in various countries stress particularly that the significance of this meeting goes far beyond Soviet-American relations. Here are just a few statements on this point. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim: "The conclusion of SALT II will promote the elaboration of a more effective approach to the problem of disarmament in general and nuclear disarmament in particular." Italian Prime Minister G. Andreotti: "The general desire for the resumption of direct, in-depth dialog between Washington and Moscow is now being implemented in concrete form, which Italians regard as an effective positive contribution to detente and peace." Swedish Prime Minister Ullsten: "We express great satisfaction at the agreement which has been achieved and hope that the foundations will be laid for subsequent talks." FRG Foreign Minister Genscher: "The Federal Government welcomes the SALT II agreement and assesses it as a very important contribution to stabilizing peace throughout the world." These statements--and their numbers could easily be increased--indicate that the forthcoming Vienna meeting and the signing of the SALT II treaty are regarded everywhere, with every justification, as an exceptionally important stimulus to the cause of consolidating peace, the cause of international detente.

Of course, what has been said does not mean that the enemies of peace have laid down their arms, that the difficult work on strategic offensive arms limitation is complete, or that the SALT II treaty has been given the "go-ahead." It is no secret that although sober-minded U.S. politicians are for SALT II, although this treaty, as public opinion polls testify, is actively supported by more than 70 percent of Americans, there are forces in the United States--sometimes influential ones--which, operating in the interests of the military-industrial complex, are trying to create obstacles if not in the path of signing of SALT II (despite all their efforts, the enemies of detente did not manage to achieve that), then in the path of the treaty's subsequent ratification. U.S. opponents of SALT II launch again and again the hackneyed fabrication of the mythical "Soviet threat" and, whipping up skepticism, try to intimidate Americans by saying that the agreement "is only advantageous to one side" and that it is allegedly "impossible to monitor," and invent all kinds of "amendments" and "stipulations." Under these conditions both firmness and persistence are needed to overcome the resistance of the enemies of detente and bring matters to a successful conclusion. "If the Soviet Union signed the SALT II treaty and ratified it--and I believe this will certainly happen--and we signed it, but then refused to ratify it, we would find ourselves in the role of an instigator of war, refusing to take part in a joint attempt to limit the proliferation of the most destructive weapons mankind has ever known," J. Carter stated in a recent interview. "I would not like to be confronted with such a prospect as U.S. President."

Also typical is the political background against which the enemies of detente operate in the United States. This background is made up of facts such as the constant, stubborn attempts to whip up the arms race which are made in the aggressive NATO bloc--further confirmation of this is provided by the results of the "Atlantic week" which has just ended in Brussels. Alining themselves with the Pentagon "top brass" and NATO hawks are the Beijing hegemonists, who would like to sow enmity and hatred among different countries and peoples so as to warm their own hands at that fire.

The USSR and the United States are now at a crucial stage in the adoption of important decisions. The international public hopes and believes that these decisions will be adopted. And this will give world peoples grounds for looking to the future with great optimism.

"We are now on the threshold," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated at a Kremlin dinner in honor of the high-ranking Yugoslav guest Josip Broz Tito, "of the full completion of our talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation. The agreements which will be signed during our meeting with President Carter will undoubtedly form an important landmark on the difficult but correct road leading to peace and the peoples' security."

U.S. DETENTE OPPONENTS TRYING TO BLOCK SALT TREATY

LD232155 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--The opponents of military detente are fanning up a propaganda campaign against SALT II with a view to blocking its ratification by the upper house of the Congress under the pretext that the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments meets allegedly on the interests of the Soviet Union and "threatens U.S. security."

Polemizing with SALT II opponents, President Carter stated yesterday that the treaty would help the United States and the Soviet Union to take subsequently new steps to develop peaceful relations between the two countries. The agreement meets the best interests of world peace, he said.

At the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a group of prominent U.S. experts prepared a report on the "effect of nuclear war" intended as a manual for U.S. legislators, who are to discuss the question of SALT II ratification.

Hundreds of millions killed, pratically demolished industry and agriculture, epidemics and wholesale hunger, irreparable genetic and ecologic damage, endangering the very existence of life on the planet--this is how the authors of the report picture the aftermaths of a nuclear conflict.

In the opinion of Senator Edward Kennedy, the report gives a perspective for a correct evaluation of the Soviet-American SALT agreement, inasmuch as it is a matter of saving civilization. The senator said that it was necessary to exert every effort to ensure the stability of strategic equilibrium. He pointed out that the SALT II agreement promoted such stability, decreased the danger of nuclear weapons being ever used. Edward Kennedy said it was difficult to overestimate the importance of SALT II for ensuring universal security. Precisely for this reason the Senate's refusal to ratify the agreement, he said, would deal a heavy blow at potential Soviet-American cooperation in the future and at U.S. prestige. He said that ratification of the agreement, on the contrary, would allow the USSR and the United States to go over to the consideration of reciprocal problems in an atmosphere of enhanced confidence and hopes for the future.

TASS NOTES REGULAR SALT MEETING IN GENEVA

LD231152 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 23, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE TO VIENNA MBFR TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD231646 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The closed-door 203rd plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe took place in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. It was presided over by Emil Keblusek, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation. The meeting was addressed by Ambassador Lubomir Shopov, the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In an interview with the TASS correspondent, Lubomir Shopov said: The communique of the session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states, dated May 15, this year, expresses dissatisfaction with the lack of real progress at the Vienna talks and emphasizes that for their successful and early headway it is necessary for Western participants, too, to show good will.

The Bulgarian delegation at one with the delegations of the other socialist countries undeviatingly comes out for a really effective and equal reduction of troops and armaments, for such cuts in the concentration of the armed forces in central Europe, which will not be detrimental to any of the sides and will also promote an improvement of the political climate in the European Continent. Despite the fact that the talks have been going on for so long a period of time, they, like before, do not go beyond the discussion of individual aspects of future reductions, and no progress emerged up to now in the elaboration of a concrete agreement. The cause of this is to be sought in the line of the West which rejects all the proposals of socialist countries and which introduces no compromise changes to its stand. The head of the Bulgarian delegation sharply criticised the Western attitude towards a procedure for reaching and maintaining collective levels of the strength of the armed forces of the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe after reductions are effected. In so doing he pointed out that the mechanism suggested by the West obviously gives the right to individual Western participants to increase the strength of their armed forces in the reduction area even in excess of the level which they had prior to reaching cut back agreement. This they can do by changing the strength of the troops of the allied states and increasing the number of military posts which in peacetime are filled by civilian persons. Such a possibility would keep on also because the West intends to reduce its armed forces individually, not on a complete unit basis. From the viewpoint of Bulgaria's security, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is by no means indifferent to whose army in central Europe will be increasing and whose decreasing.

Unlike the Western mechanism for achieving and maintaining collective levels, the socialist countries in their proposals dated June 8, 1978, suggested an efficient and clear-cut solution to the problem, solution which, in the conviction of the Bulgarian delegation, is acceptable both to the direct participants and to countries with a special status. It envisages such provisions which would not enable any state in the reduction area in the future to restore or exceed the troop strength which it had prior to cutbacks. These provisions envisage conditions equal for all the participants without exception and do not fix national restrictions on the strength of their troops.

The deliberate passivity of NATO countries in Vienna, the head of the Bulgarian delegation stressed in conclusion, arouses concern and dissatisfaction among the public of Europe and the whole world. This is why we are again calling on our Western partners to give a constructive and concrete reply to the important June initiative of socialist countries, put an end to the procrastination of the talks, and abandon the intention to gain unilateral military advantage.

CSSR'S KEMPNY REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON CEMA ACTIVITY

LD240851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 4 LD

[Interview with J. Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, under rubric "PRAVDA Questionnaire": "Together--Toward New Successes"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary PRAVDA is continuing to publish replies to its questionnaire. Today J. Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, grants an interview.

Prague--[Question] How do you evaluate the 30-year results of the CEMA countries' multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation?

[Answer] CEMA's 30-year existence confirms its tremendous and constantly growing significance for the socialist community as a whole and for every country belonging to it.

Resolving the problems of building a new society with regard to the specific conditions, in a historically short time the fraternal states largely overcame the irregularity in development levels caused by age-old class oppression, by the consequences of World War II and by the capitalist blockade in the postwar years.

More and more common features are manifesting themselves in the socialist countries' development, and the process of their rapprochement in diverse spheres of social life is deepening. The fact that our community's European states followed the USSR and embarked on the stage of building a mature socialist society should be considered one of the most important achievements on this path. The rapprochement process, in which CEMA plays a large role, now manifests itself as a natural law.

Participation in the international division of labor and cooperation with the fraternal countries give the CSSR the quite irreplaceable opportunity to develop the national economy in a stable and dynamic manner, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to form production forces at a modern level and to improve the structure of social production.

Throughout the period of socialist building the Soviet Union gave us, as well as all other community states, constant disinterested assistance and shared priceless experience of creating the new society. On this basis we were able quickly to carry out industrialization and to fulfill our international duty in strengthening the world system of socialism.

The 30 years of CEMA activities have shown that close economic cooperation is an essential constituent part of the socialist community's development. Here, naturally, we still make far from full use of the tremendous growth potential which each new stage of cooperation opens up before us.

The building of mature socialism presupposes the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. This is inseparable from the increasingly consistent realization of the internationalist approach to developing science and production. We evaluate this cooperation not only from the economic aspect but also as an important political factor in the deepening of our relations and the further intensification of the struggle for peace throughout the world.

[Question] Please comment on Czechoslovakia's participation in CEMA activities and in general work to deepen socialist economic integration.

[Answer] Implementing CPCZ policy, our working people are making their contribution to the constant deepening of the CEMA countries' cooperation. Experience confirms that comprehensive cooperation with the CEMA states and, above all, with the Soviet Union has enabled Czechoslovakia to keep in step with world technical progress in the main decisive directions and to make a number of structural changes in the economy which entirely meet the CSSR's needs and are in full accordance with the changes taking place in the world economy.

For a small country such as ours international socialist division of labor is of truly vital significance. We possess developed industry, in which machine building plays the most important role; our problem in this sphere is a production program that is too extensive. Further growth in Czechoslovak industry is directly dependent on the purposeful introduction of the achievements of science into practice, the constant technical modernization and reconstruction of enterprises and further production specialization and concentration. In resolving these tasks we cannot do without steadily deepening cooperation and integration within the community framework.

The CPCZ, fulfilling its leading role in society, takes the demands and advantages of cooperation with the fraternal countries comprehensively into account. The CPCZ orients central departments and workers of state and economic organizations toward a responsible attitude toward the fulfillment of commitments adopted before foreign partners and toward making effective use of the advantages of joint labor and of the pooling of forces and resources.

Participation in cooperation programs within the CEMA framework has become an inalienable constituent part of the CSSR's economic life. At the present time the overwhelming majority of scientific research institutes and enterprises are involved to one degree or another in this international cooperation.

In recent years bilateral and multilateral contacts in implementing large-scale projects have expanded. Nuclear power could be cited as an example. More than 50 of our leading scientific research institutes and enterprises are today participating in realizing the cooperation program in this sphere together with Soviet research, planning and production collectives.

The startup of the production of equipment for nuclear power stations is one of the most significant structural changes in Czechoslovak industry. Thanks to this, a whole number of our machine-building and metallurgical enterprises have acquired a long-term production program opening up possibilities for the comprehensive assimilation of the achievements of modern science and technology.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the immediate tasks in improving the CEMA countries' cooperation?

[Answer] The new scale of economic cooperation and the growing demands being made on it presuppose that the level of joint solutions to particular problems should accord with the tasks of both today and tomorrow. Experience shows that CEMA's further activities should be based on a coordinated long-term strategy of the fraternal states' cooperation. The first long-term targeted cooperation programs in the most important spheres of material production approved by the 32d CEMA session accord with this requirement at the present stage.

The targeted programs are documents of great political and economic significance. Their chief feature is a comprehensive approach to the joint solution of key socioeconomic problems. They create conditions for the substantial intensification of the process of economic integration and help to strengthen the unity and cohesion of our community and to build the new society in each country.

Therefore we consider it necessary to insure that these impressive programs are reinforced by the closest cooperation in the sphere of forecasting social development, are backed up by consistent coordination of national economic plans and become an inalienable part of these plans.

Scientific and technical progress and the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries demand the constant improvement of the mechanism of national economic management. We must see to it that every step in this direction opens up new possibilities for deepening production concentration and specialization, enhances the mutual responsibility of partners in cooperation and helps to strengthen direct integration contacts among the scientific research establishments and enterprises of our community's states.

The main direction in the development of economic, scientific and technical ties between the CSSR and the USSR, formulated during meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, accords with the general interest in strengthening fraternal relations.

We see it as our international duty to the people of the CSSR and the the forces of peace and progress to improve CEMA's activities and actively promote the steady deepening of the CEMA countries' cooperation. Historical experience confirms that the alliance of our communist and workers parties was and is the key to success. We Czechoslovak communists are gladdened by their common, unified approach to the problems of developing cooperation.

ANALYST VIEWS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF CEMA MEMBER STATES

LD231052 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS analyst Yuriy Nikolayev writes:

The 90th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has been held in Moscow. It discussed questions linked with the holding of the 33rd CMEA session, the Executive Committee's report on the 30th anniversary of the council, and also other problems.

The regular CMEA session, a preparatory stage for which was the current Executive Committee meeting, will, so-to-say, sum up the results of the 30-year-long efforts exerted by the economic organisation of the socialist states. The CMEA jubilee bears out convincingly the cardinal advantages of socialism over the old system, a vivid manifestations of this [is] the gradual levelling out of the socio-economic standards of the CMEA countries.

Indeed, what were these nations like economically prior to the Second World War? In Bulgaria slightly more than eight percent of the economically active population worked in industry, 7 per cent in Romania, 800 thousand out of a population of 35 million in Poland. In Hungary the shape of the population employed in industry was over 50 percent smaller than in agriculture. The economic position of the European CMEA countries deteriorated further due to the war. Western economists claimed that hard work of many generations would be required to restore their economies only to the level of 1940.

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that the gap between individual countries in the principal spheres proved to be exceedingly great at the time when the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was set up. Bulgaria's per capita generation of electricity was 90 percent lower than in the GDR, Romania turned out 75 percent less fabrics and 60 percent less cement per capita than Czechoslovakia.

Industrialisation was the main task linked with the levelling out of the economies at the intial stages of socialist construction. Mutual cooperation played a huge role in its implementation. This included the transfer of the latest scientific and technical achievements, assistance in designing and building modern enterprises, training of qualified personnel. The Soviet Union, for instance, transferred to the CMEA countries about 80,000 sets of scientific and technical documentation worth more than 12,000 million roubles. About 2,200 enterprises and other projects have been built or are going up with Soviet assistance in the socialist states.

Priority rates in the development of formerly backward nations constituted the basis for the levelling out process. Whereas industrial production grew 8.2 fold in the GDR in 1950-1978, the figure for Poland was 14-fold, Bulgaria and Romania--more than 20-fold. Thirty years ago the share of such sectors as machine-building, chemical industry and power-generation, that is branches determining technical progress, equalled to 14-18 percent in the more backward states. Now it has risen to 35-45 percent and has practically caught up with the level of the more advanced CMEA nations.

Although the agrarian character of the economies of most of the CMEA countries has already been overcome, the levelling out process is far from completed. Now that qualitative structural changes have been achieved in their economies the problem of forming optimal economic complexes is on the order of the day, and this presupposes the need of mutual supplementation of national economies, intensive development of specialisation and cooperation, steadily growing organic participation of each country in the international socialist division of labour. The communist parties of the socialist states are directing the development of the levelling out process precisely along this route. Already now there are more than 100 multilateral and about 1,000 bilateral specialisation and cooperation agreements in force between the fraternal states. But these are only the initial steps. The forthcoming two quinqueniums must become a period of even more intensive introduction of these forms into the practice of cooperation among CMEA nations.

The 30-year experience of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance shows clearly that the law of world socialism on the gradual rapprochement of the levels of development of the productive forces and productive relations of the fraternal states manifests itself ever more patently as the council's activities tend to expand. The practice of past year's confirms fully Leonid Brezhnev's idea that the way to achieve this historical goal will be "smoother and shorter given closer cooperation among the socialist states, their fuller interaction in the solution both of national and international tasks."

TIES OF SOVIET MUSLIMS WITH OTHERS SEEN EXPANDING

LD231052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Talk entitled: "Ties of the Muslims in the USSR With Muslims of Other Countries"]

[Text] Dear listeners, we receive letters in which many of you ask about the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union and their links with the Muslims of Arab and other countries. In particular, Mustapha Ghanim of Morocco, Ahmed as-Safi, Mohamed Barra and Salih Bukhasli of Algeria, Ahmad 'Abdallah of Iraq, 'Abd al-Muttalib Bumanna' of Libya and others have asked these questions.

In this connection, we present a talk entitled: Ties of the Muslims in the Soviet Union With the Muslims of Other Countries.

The secretary general of the World Muslim Congress, Imanullah Khan, declared last autumn in Tashkent: It is pleasurable that the Muslims in the Soviet Union, who are guided by the humanitarian and peace-loving principles of our Islamic religion, continuously work for strengthening friendship and cooperation with our brothers in religion.

Actually, in recent years the contacts of the Islamic bodies in the Soviet Union with those in other countries have noticeably increased. This has become evident through the exchange of visits by delegations and cooperation among the various international bodies and through meetings during pilgrimages and the wide exchange of Islamic relics and various correspondence.

In the last 2 years, delegations from almost 50 countries visited our country at the invitation of the Soviet Islamic bodies. These delegations were headed by prominent religious figures. Of these we can mention the mufti of the Yemeni Arab Republic Ahmad Muhammad 'Jabbar, the Jordanian minister of Awqaf Islamic affairs and holy shrines, Kamal Ash-Sharif, the head of the Islamic Affairs Department at the Tunisian prime minister's office, Mustapha Kamal Tarzi, the vice chairman of the Jordanian Consultative Council, Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim at-Tarawinah, the PDRY mufti ('Abd al-Hakim) and others.

The delegations were able to learn about the life of the Soviet Muslims and the activity of the religious bodies. The exchange of Islamic delegations helps increase mutual understanding between nations and it raises the level of information service. The circle of issues of concern to the foreign religious personalities who visit the Soviet Union is very wide. Recently it has changed in quite a clear way.

Some 10 or 15 years ago foreign guests used to be mainly concerned about the following question: Does socialism take away the right of believers to perform their religious rites and customs and does socialism harm the national traditions and culture of the peoples of the East? But today the emphasis is in on other matters. Foreign religious personalities are interested in what socialism has given to the Muslims, how Muslims take part in building the new society, and how it was possible to arrive at a friendly cooperation between all citizens in the circumstances of our vast country in which scores of religions and religious trends and well over 100 large and small nations exist.

Guests like to know about the economic and social installations which are built in the republics of the Soviet East. They receive full answers to all their questions. For example, the delegation of the Jordanian religious figures headed by Ahmad at-Tarawinah, vice chairman of the Jordanian Consultative Council, paid a visit to the area of reclaimed lands where prospecting work was taking place in the barren lands of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The leader of the delegation told correspondents: We are trying to learn from our tour of your country what can benefit our country most. We are giving special importance to learning about the achievements in the various spheres of national economy and are particularly studying the new agricultural methods. It is natural that our interest should be aroused by such an important issue as the state of Soviet Muslims and their participation in various spheres of the country's life.

The Soviet Islamic bodies not only receive their foreign guests but also send their own delegations to other countries. In the last 2 years, these delegations visited 25 countries including Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The Muslims of the Soviet Union actively participate in the work of the international Islamic conferences.

For example, in 1978 Soviet Islamic bodies took part in the fourth international Islamic conference in Tunis. They took part in the session of the Supreme Council on Mosques Affairs in Saudi Arabia and in the 12th international conference on Islamic jurisprudence in Algiers, etc. In March 1979, a delegation headed by Mufti Ziautdin Babakhanov, head of the Religious Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, took part in the fourth ordinary session of the Supreme Council on Mosques Affairs in Saudi Arabia.

The speech by Mufti Ziautdin Babakhanov at the session aroused great interest. In the course of the session's work, the Soviet delegation held several meetings with religious figures from Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Algeria, Pakistan and other countries. During the meetings questions concerning preparations for celebrating the new Hegira year 1400, as well as the question of expanding Islamic contacts, were raised.

Ziautdin Babakhanov said after he returned to the homeland: There is a basis for believing that this year and also the year 1980 will be the years of future expansion of Islamic contacts. Preparation for celebrating the 15th century of the Hegira will noticeably contribute to this matter. In July, within the framework of preparations to celebrate this event, an Islamic conference devoted to the 10th anniversary of the magazine MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST will be held in Tashkent. Editors of Islamic magazines and newspapers from a number of countries will be taking part in the conference. And in September, a seminar will be held in Dushanbe. Its subject will be: the contribution of the Muslims of Central Asia, the Volga area and the Caucasus to the cause of developing Islamic thought and the issue of social progress.

Scores of prominent Islamic figures from other countries have expressed the desire to take part. In the autumn of 1980 an Islamic conference will be held in Tashkent. Its subject will be: The 15th century of the Hegira should be the century of peace and friendship between nations. In this connection, Ziautdin Babakhanov said; we are expecting scores of prominent Islamic personalities from Arab and Islamic countries to participate in this conference. The mufti added: During this period religious personalities from the Soviet Union will take part in a number of Islamic seminars which our brothers in religion will be organizing in other countries. The normal exchange of religious delegations will be expanded noticeably. These contacts will serve the cause of strengthening mutual understanding among nations.

MULTINATIONALS BLAMED FOR THIRD WORLD, WESTERN ECONOMIC WOES

LD230917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 4 LD

[A. Maslennikov article: "Who Is To Blame"]

[Text] Heated arguments flared up at the fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) being held in the Philippines capital on the question of the western countries' utilization of various kinds of protectionist barriers in trade with developing states. Refusing to remove these barriers, Western representatives claim that an influx of cheap goods produced by Asian, African and Latin American countries allegedly threatens to destroy a number of traditional sectors of industry in Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

"Incontrovertible" statistical evidence is cited to confirm this thesis. In 1970-1976 in France, for example, employment in textile and clothing production decreased by 8,000 jobs and in shoe production by 4,000. In Belgium, according to the calculations of economists, competing imports from developing countries are causing a loss of over 2,000 jobs annually. The future is even more uncertain. The French economist (J. Men) calculates that employment in the French textile industry will decrease by 30 percent by 1980, or 200,000 jobs.

From all this the conclusion is reached that Western states are justified in not only retaining but also further increasing the customs or other barriers they erect in the path of imports from developing countries. Is the result that the government and general public of these countries complain about trade discrimination on the part of the West to no avail?

Of course not. An analysis of the character and structure of commodity flows on the world capitalist market shows that the trade contradictions between industrially developed and developing states reflect not so much a clash of their national interests as an intensification of the struggle between different monopolist groupings sometimes "registered" within the same country.

In recent years, in addition to the movement of capital from one industrially developed country to another characteristic of the postward decades, there has been a resurgence in capital exports to parts of imperialism's former colonial and semicolonial periphery. It need only be said that total private investment in these regions by UNCTAD members increased from $2.5 billion in 1965 to $6.7 billion in 1974.

This was caused by many factors, mainly the intensifying competition in the world capitalist market and the monopolies' desire to reduce the cost of producing their goods by using cheaper manpower. In contrast to the colonialist past, when businessmen from the mother country channeled the bulk of their capital investment into plantations and mineral extraction, modern multinational corporations are moving increasingly actively into manufacturing. Thus, for example, of the total investments by West German firms in the developing countries in 1974-76 80 percent was in manufacturing and the services sector and only 7 percent in extractive industry.

As a result, in certain regions of the developing world, especially where the local authorities pursue an "open door" policy in relation to foreign capital, enclaves of industrial enterprises have grown up. Textiles, yarn, clothing, footwear, chemical, radio and electrotechnical products and so forth come off their production lines on a massive scale.

These enterprises belong only formally to the countries in which they are situated. In reality they are merely Asian, African and Latin American subsidiaries of multinational corporations with headquarters in New York, London, Paris, Zurich, Frankfurt-am-Main, Tokyo and other financial and economic centers of the capitalist world.

The scale of these subsidiaries' activity and their influence on world trade may be judged merely by the fact that by 1974 the multinational corporations' four main centers in Asia--Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea--were exporting industrial output worth $16 billion. This represented some 52 percent of the developing countries' entire industrial exports. In this context in Singapore, for example, subsidiaries of multinational corporations account for some 70 percent of exports. From the midsixties through the midseventies exports of industrial goods made in U.S. corporations' enterprises in the developing countries increased more than fivefold.

The facts show that the multinational corporations easily get around the trade barriers erected by the capitalist countries. By using modern technology in combination with low-paid but adequately skilled labor in their enterprises, they are able to sell their goods at a profit even though paying relatively high customs duties.

It is the national economies of the developing countries, whose plants and factories are quite often equipped with obsolete equipment, which suffer most as a result of these restrictions. It is no accident that between one-fourth and one-half of local textile industry enterprises in such countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt have scarcely been able to make ends meet over the last decade.

The protectionist policy pursued by the Western powers, the joint statement by the group of delegations from the socialist countries taking part in the fifth UNCTAD session states, is holding back the developing countries' industrialization, creating serious obstacles to their economic development, leading to the consolidation of the young states' dependent position in the capitalist system of the international division of labor, and is impairing their exercise of genuine sovereignty over their economic and natural resources.

In the pursuit of profit the multinational corporations are also bleeding dry the Western countries themselves, which in the final analysis is one of the main reasons for the increase in unemployment. The increased export of capital from the FRG, for example, has had the result that in the last few years employment in West German firms' foreign subsidiaries has increased more rapidly than it has within the country. The figures for Switzerland are even more revealing. The country's 100 largest concerns employ a mere 265,000 people in their home enterprises, while some 506,000 people work in their foreign subsidiaries.

It is therefore the multinational corporations which are chiefly responsible for the difficulties that some sectors of the industrially developed capitalist countries' economies are now experiencing. And to represent these difficulties as the result of competition from the young independent states is to deliberately misrepresent the crux of the matter.

SOCIALIST STATES' DRAFT RESOLUTION AT UNCTAD CONFERENCE

LD232102 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

Transnational corporations constitute a material basis of neo-colonialism--the system of international economic relations based on inequality, diktat and exploitation. This is stated in the draft resolution "Transnational Corporations and International Trade in Raw Materials" sponsored by the group of delegations of socialist countries participating in the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which continues its work in the Philippine capital.

Multinational monopolies bear the main responsibility for the difficulties arising during the implementation of the integrated program for raw materials, says the draft resolution stressing the right of each country to full and inalienable sovereignty over its natural resources.

Socialist states regard the policy of monopolies as one of the main obstacles to a radical restructuring of international economic relations on the principles of equality and justice. Transnational corporations use their dominance to preserve the old colonial pattern in the trade in raw materials between developed capitalist countries and the developing ones and to undermine the emergent states' efforts aimed at advancing their national industry, stresses a special document of the group of socialist countries, which was circulated at the UNCTAD session.

The establishment of an effective control over the activities of transnational corporations and the implementation of measures on restricting and consistently dislodging them from the national economies of the developing states in the conditions of progressive socio-economic transformations in those countries is the most effective way to normalise international trade in raw materials, the document emphasises.

RISING NEONAZISM IN WEST THE 'REACTION'S COUNTERATTACK'

LD132346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 13 May 79 LD

["Neofascists Raise Their Heads"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"No one would deny that the majority of West Germans today have a correct appraisal of the past, reject nazism and do not wish for its return," writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "Radical changes for the better have taken place in public opinion, especially in recent years, and in the Federal Republic today the political climate is a different one from that of 10 or 15 years ago. But all this by no means indicates that one can regard Nazi relapses with indifference."

Despite all the improvements that have taken place in Europe and beyond during the seventies, one must not underestimate the dangers from the extreme rightwing, the newspaper continues. One must not close ones eyes to the dark blemishes defiling the political face of the world--let us recall Chile, Nicaragua and South Korea. What is more, the offensive of the extreme right did not arise all by itself--it is the reaction's counterattack, its answer to detente, to the successes of the national liberation and workers movement, to the victories of world socialism. In the seventies neonazism is receiving its own sort of revitalizing injections, which are to "refresh" it, to turn it from an old-fashioned into a modern form of neonazism, and thereby to artifically enter political life in the West.

Only the desire to delude public opinion could stimulate bourgeois commentators to call neofascism a "romantic enthusiasm"--in reality it involves adapting its bestial nature to the changing situation in the world. It is precisely this which makes modern neofascism so dangerous--its guardians and heralds would like to use their poison to envenom the generation now going out into the arena of life.

The stormtroopers of today copy their forefathers only outwardly. The same black shirts, spurred boots and lacquered belts, the same theater props. But the "little Adolphs" operate against the background of the modern political landscape. The symbolism is the old one, but the methods are new. Thus, one of the goals of the new stormtroopers--West German, Italian, North American and others--is to unleash by their actions police action against those of different opinions. The result? In other Western countries the authorities mete out fiercer reprisals against the representatives of leftwing movements, the more the fascists commit outrages.

The Black Shirts who organize hooligan attacks on the streets of West German towns are but the tip of the iceberg. Under the surface are hidden the basic forces of those who, in the words of the West German writer Guenter Grass, "wish to turn back the wheels of history." Grass considers that all opportunities exist for the public to refuse to allow this. And he, undoubtedly, is right. The paper concludes.

DRAFT LOME CONVENTION CAUSES SERIOUS DISPLEASURE TO LDCS

LD231710 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS commentator Nikilay Baratov writes: A two-day meeting of ministers of the EEC countries and 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP countries) that opens in Brussels on Thursday is to decide the destiny of the Lome agreement on commercial and economic cooperation between the Common Market countries and the ACP countries.

Because of serious displeasure of developing countries with the provisions of the draft new Lome agreement, there are doubts that this economic document will be signed. The signing of this document was planned for the end of May.

Unequal relations consolidated in the framework of the convention of the EEC and the ACP countries that was concluded in February, 1975, in the Togolese capital Lome and attempts of the Common Market to use the convention for bringing economic and political pressure on developing countries of these regions were causing acute criticism of the ACP countries. The talks on the revision of the Lome convention were started on their insistence in the autumn of last year.

One of the main demands of the ACP countries is perfection of the "Stabex", (the export earnings stabilisation scheme). Because of the high rates of inflation in the EEC countries, this scheme brings practically no advantages to the developing countries since they have to pay high prices for industrial products bought from the market of the EEC. As a result, the main gain from this cooperation is achieved by the European Community--the favourable balance of the EEC countries in trade with the ACP countries amounted to nearly 950 million dollars last year. It is not accidental that the EEC-ACP association is often described even by Western commentators as the "alliance of a rider and a horse." Besides that, as it was shown by the results of the recent session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in Brussels, the EEC as before refuses to include minerals in the lists of products that are to be compensated for under the Stabex scheme which puts many ACP countries at a disadvantage since mineral raw materials are their main export articles.

The ACP countries regard the striving of the Nine to include in the renovated Lome Convention the article on "human rights" as an attempt at neocolonialist diktat and interference in their affairs. Under this article the granting of subsidies to developing countries is made conditional upon whether or not their home policy is to the liking of the European Community.

U.S. BLAMES OPEC FOR OIL SHORTAGES; PREPARES COUNTERMEASURES

LD240555 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States refuses to give up its hopes to knock together a bloc of Western states spearheaded against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Local analysts link precisely with this intention the speech delivered by James Schlesinger, secretary of energy of the United States, at the session of the Board of Governors of the International Energy Agency in Paris, where he tried to initimidate the participants by "petroleum starvation".

The U.S. oil corporations and administration do not stint efforts to shift the blame upon the OPEC countries for the shortage of petroleum products, primarily gasoline, in the United States.

Judging by the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, influential U.S. circles are now considering several measures against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The points in question, primarily, are plans to raise the prices on grain, exported by the United States to the OPEC countries, in order to make one bushel of wheat cost as much as one barrel of oil. This means that the OPEC countries will have to pay 18 dollars for one bushel of wheat instead of the four dollars they pay now. Last year the United States exported to the OPEC countries 1,400 million dollars worth of grain, while the total cost of the petroleum it imported from these countries equalled 30,000 million dollars.

Another project provides for the stopping or sharp reduction of the sale of industrial equipment and technology to the OPEC countries. The question is also being studied of stopping economic aid to the OPEC countries which in 1978 amounted to 815 million dollars.

And, finally, there is talk here that the assets of the OPEC members in the United States would be frozen. According to the U.S. Department of Trade [Commerce], the assets of the OPEC nations in the United States amount to 35,000 million dollars in the form of deposits in U.S. banks, U.S. Government securities and shares of U.S. companies. This accounts for 11 percent of all foreign assets in the United States.

U.S. SENATE APPROVAL OF AID FOR TURKEY NOT DISINTERESTED

LD240752 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Aid, But By No Means Disinterested"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, May 24, TASS--The U.S. Senate passed an amendment to the bill on military aid to foreign states according to which Turkey will receive 50 million dollars gratis for buying arms and military hardware in the USA. It is also given 400 million dollars in credits for economic and military needs.

Urging the senators to vote for the amendment, the Senate Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd maintained that Turkey, a loyal ally of the USA, is on the brink of an abyss. However as foreign-political circles indicate, this "generosity" of the law-givers is by no means prompted by concern for improving that country's financial and economic status. The Senate decision is associated here first of all with plans for securing American interests in the Mediterranean area and strengthening NATO's southern flank. Senator Henry Bellmon flatly stated that support for Turkey is of great importance both for the future of NATO and for American interests on the whole.

During the debate of the amendment, the lawmakers accused Turkey of failing to follow in the wake of America policy.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON GAS PRICE CONTROL ISSUE

ID232008 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23 TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The acute energy shortage in the USA has caused a split among the ranks of the ruling Democratic Party. Most Democrat members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress declared by a majority vote against the plan of the White House on phasing out as of June 1, the administration's control of oil prices.

The administration is known to have put forward the plan under the pressure of oil monopolies arguing that price controls are an impediment for oil extraction in the USA and are conducive only to a growth of U.S. dependence on oil supplies from abroad. Such "arguments" of the powerful lobby are the basis of the administration's plan giving the companies a free hand for forcing up the prices of their products. According to the estimates of Congressmen A. Gore, the monopolies will receive an additional profit of up to 50 billion dollars by 1985 as a result of lifting price controls. After a stormy debate on the plan proposed by the White House, the Democrat congressmen declared for rejecting it. According to the newspaper Washington POST, the voting has displayed a continuing split between the White House and Democratic Party.members in Congress on the administration's energy policy.

Meanwhile, the gasoline shortage sweeping the country is further aggravating. Long queues of cars can be seen outside gas stations not only in California, but already in New York, Massachusetts, Florida and many other states.

There are increasingly more reports in the press that the gasoline shortage is sharpened by the machinations of oil monopolies. The oil companies have sharply reduced petrol output pending the lifting of the administration's controls for further increasing the prices. Moreover, as was stressed by U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger, who is currently staying in Paris, the administration has weighty proofs of the fact that in their striving to increase their profits, the momopolies have shipped big consignments of oil products usually designed for the USA to Western Europe, where their prices are even higher.

KISSINGER SEEKS FAVOR WITH PRC THROUGH ATTACK ON SRV

LD231640 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Romantsov writes:

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, writing in the Japanese newspaper "DAILY YOMIURI", expounds his views on the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. His deliberations show malevolence and contain outright slander.

Distorting facts, he accuses the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of treacherous intrigues with regard to its neighbours. The fraternal assistance of the Vietnamese people to the people of Kampuchea in its struggle against the bloody Pol Pot regime is presented as "interference" while China's aggressive actions against Vietnam are said to be a consequence of Vietnam's "threats". It is sought to create the impression that Vietnam is disturbing tranquility in South-East Asia.

The groundless slanderous attacks on Vietnam are a sacrilege, no matter who makes them. They are ever more impermissible when coming from the person who was at the helm of the U.S. foreign policy at the height of the U.S. aggression that brought innumerable sufferings to the Vietnamese people. It would be right for him to try to redeem the past, to make up for the evil done.

But he is far from that. Kissinger declares outright that the United States should continue conducting the tough anti-Vietnamese course and should merge forces with China on this basis. It follows from his statements that the USA and China will be "coordinating" their policies if Vietnam does not yield to the diktat of the Beijing hegemonists.

Then this is the reason for the sudden outburst of the former U.S. secretary of state now making anti-Vietnamese statements: He is trying to curry favour with China where he recently made his tenth trip.

It is pointed out in the well-informed circles that while being in Beijing Kissinger caused displeasure of the Beijing leaders who believe that he was not active enough in solidarising with the Chinese policy. And now he tries to redeem his "guilt" by coming out with attacks on Vietnam.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON CARTER INTERVIEW ON SALT, MIDEAST

A comparison of the item entitled "Carter Interview on SALT II, Middle East Reported" published in the United States & Canada section of the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page A 1 with a TASS report under the same headline and dateline published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May page 5 reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three: PRAVDA omits the word "practically";

Paragraph three, line two: PRAVDA omits the word "substantial";

Paragraph three, line five: PRAVDA omits the phrase "--I wouldn't predict terminate--but at least interrupt";

CONSERVATIVES WIN CANDIAN ELECTIONS, NEW DEMOCRATS GAIN

LD231618 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, May 23, TASS--The Progressive Conservative Party headed by Joseph Clark has scored a victory in the elections to the House of Commons of the Federal Parliament in Canada.

According to preliminary data, the Conservatives won 135 out of 282 seats in the House of Commons, the Liberals--115, the New Democratic Party--26 and the Social Credit Party--six seats. The Progressive Conservative Party has not, however, ensured for itself an absolute majority and will be able to form only a minority government.

After the election returns became known, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau heading the Liberal Party recognized defeat and declared his intention to resign and become leader of the opposition. Pierre Trudeau stressed the importance of continuing the struggle for the country's unity, for a genuinely national Canadian constitution and a strong central government.

Speaking on television, Joseph Clark stressed that his government will make efforts for invigorating the country's economy, for creating new jobs, for strengthening democracy and consolidating the country's unity.

In the opinion of observers, the defeat of the Liberals who have been in power continuously in the course of the recent 16 years, is explained chiefly by Canada's economic difficulties. It is precisely on what the Conservatives laid emphasis in their election campaign. And really, there are almost a million jobless in the country at present, which is 7.9 per cent of Canada's labour force. The economic growth rates have slowed down, while the rate of inflation has reached 9.2 per cent. In the last fiscal year, the balance of payments deficit hit 4.6 billion Canadian dollars. Such an outcome of economic activity of the government of Liberals resulted in its loss of many seats. It is indicative that 11 cabinet members have not been re-elected.

In the context when none of the leading parties has ensured for itself an absolute majority, much in the renewed Parliament will depend on the stand of the New Democratic Party, which increased its representation by nine seats, due to the support of trade unions and is now the third political force in the House of Commons as regards the number of seats it holds.

Charles Joseph Clark, the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, was born into a family of a local newspaper publisher in High River city (Alberta Province) in 1939. He went in for journalism for some time. In 1967, he became deputy of Robert Stanfield, the Conservative leader, and actively took up politics. In 1972 he was for the first time elected to the House of Commons of Canada's Federal Parliament from Alberta Province. In 1976, Clark became the leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party.

CHINESE PROPOSALS TO SRV FULL OF CHAUVINISM, DIKTAT

LD240442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A press conference was held in Beijing, at which Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, attempted to lay at the door of the Vietnamese side the responsibility for the fact that no progress was achieved at the negotiations in Hanoi. Such a position from the official representative of Beijing, our commentator notes, again shows how the Chinese delegation conducted itself at the talks in the Vietnamese capital. Han Nianlong dares to assert that progress in Hanoi was not achieved due to a lack of sincerity on the part of Vietnam which, he said, does not at all wish to resolve the main questions in the relations between the two countries in a businesslike manner. However, the statement by the head of the Chinese delegation is wholly and fully refuted by the facts. Evidence of Vietnam's sincere striving for peace is above all seen in the three-point proposal it put forward on the very first day of the talks. These points bear an honest consultative character providing for the immediate measures to insure peace and security in the border regions of the two countries and also for the reestablishment of normal relations between Vietnam and China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The implementation of these proposals would not only have put an end to the present conflict and defused an explosive situation on the border, but would also have laid a firm foundation for the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

But everything indicates that this is precisely what is not desired in Beijing. The modern Chinese khans treated the Vietnamese propcsals with the arrogance of the ancient Chinese emperors, rejecting for all intensive purposes Hanoi's initiative. The Chinese delegation put forward its own proposals containing eight points which, in fact, are in the nature of an ultimatum. The newly arrived Beijing rulers are evidently bent on trying to get Vietnam to renounce the pursuance of independent policies and to go over to serving Beijing. They w t a sovereign socialist state to acknowledge itself as part of the sphere of China's spec l interests, to break off friendly relations with the Soviet Union and join the anti-S iet front which Beijing is trying to put together. The proposals submitted by the Chinese delegation are riddled to the core with great khan chauvinism and hegemonistic diktat. Of what worth, for example, is the so-called initiative regarding the Huaqiao? This concerns the hundreds of thousands of Chinese nationals whom Beijing forced by deceptive threats to leave Vietnam for China. But now, after many of the Huaqiao have undergone training in the schools for spies and saboteurs, the Chinese authorities are demanding that Vietnam take them back and make proper arrangements. Evidently Beijing has not renounced attempts to impose its will upon Vietnam and to try to make it capitulate at the talks. But the present Chinese rulers are clearly forgetting that they are dealing with heroic people who selflessly fought for their freedom and independence.

GENG BIAO VISIT TO NORTH EUROPE, ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN HIT

LD160924 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 16 May 79 LD

["PRAVDA's Commentator: Maoists' Futile Attempts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--"The Maoist provocateurs wish to poison goodneighbourly relations existing between the USSR and north European countries and are prepared to go to any lengths to achieve this.

"Vicious fabrications of anti-Soviet, anti-communist hacks from the imperialist camp are being rehashed in Beijing for the purpose". PRAVDA's political analyst Vitaliy Korionov writes this, commenting on the trip of Deputy Premier of the State Council of China Geng Biao to north European countries and on the anti-Soviet hue and cry raised by Beijing. Shortly before Geng Biao arrived in Scandinavia, China's Deputy Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang in his interview to the Swedish DAGENS NYHETER was trying to intimidate Western Europe with the menace of "Soviet attack" which, as is known, exists only in the minds of rabid anti-Sovietists, PRAVDA's analyst writes. Beijing needed this lie for "substantiating" the call for setting up an anti-Soviet front consisting of China, Japan, USA, West European countries and countries of the Third World, the analyst notes.

"Hoping to make the states conducting an independent foreign policy course follow in the wake of Beijing's policy, the Chinese representative even alleged that "Sweden and China have a common interest..." and Song Zhiguang's hint that "some countries are against the Soviet Union but don't dare proclaim this..." is an outright insinuation, an encroachment on the independent foreign policy stand of Sweden and other countries of northern Europe.

It is in vain that the Beijing rulers hope that West European countries will be unable to see through the strategems of Chinese diplomacy, the analyst writes. The Maoist "anglers" are being too crude in throwing a bait in the northern waters of Europe.

PRC AUTHORITIES' REPRESSION, INTIMIDATION OF CRITICS SCORED

LD231537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 79 p 5 LD

[A. Seregin "Rejoinder": "Gambling on Force"]

[Text] Wall posters containing criticism of the authorities and expressing dissatisfaction with the policy of the ruling clique have disappeared in China. They are forbidden, as the Chinese press asserts, by a CCP Central Committee decision and the implementation of this decision was entrusted to the police. But, as noted by the Beijing newspaper BEIJING RIBAO, the army was brought in to "aid" the police. As a result, the agency reports, hundreds of people have been arrested and thrown into prison. Commenting on the brutality of these repressions, the American magazine NEWSWEEK equates Mao's dictatorship with current Beijing policy.

However, these punitive actions are not resolving the problems faced by the country. And naturally critical leaflets continue to appear, although less often. To put a halt to this, "more drastic" measures are required. And these have ensued. The press reports that the nationwide conference on security questions which recently opened in Beijing has decided to increase the strength of the police. This decision is being justified with reference to the "need" to intensify the struggle against "crime" in the "new situation". At the same time Chinese propaganda naturally does not stipulate what is considered a crime in this particular instance. This is understandable--it is more convenient for the authorities to take reprisals against all those they find objectionable without too much concern for the law. It is also easy to do this because no civil or criminal code has existed in the PRC for 30 years now.

Judging by all accounts, Beijing's calculation boils down to creating by means of repressions and intimidation an atmosphere of resignation and submissiveness in the country. Only in such an atmosphere can such an antipopular policy be pursued.

PRC'S LIAO CHENGZHI TAKES ANTI-SRV CAMPAIGN TO JAPAN

OW230641 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 22 May 79 OW

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] The Chinese ship Minghua carrying a 600-member delegation from China is currently calling at Japanese ports. While the ship is called "Friendship Ship" and the delegation "Friendship Delegation," reports from Japan indicate that the activities of the mammoth delegation have nothing at all to do with friendship. Behind-the-scenes maneuverings are being carried out and open attacks are being made against third countries with which, according to Japanese leaders, Japan wants to maintain good relations. We have already reported on remarks by Chinese Vice Defense Minister Su Yu, a member of the so-called Friendship Delegation, directly attacking the Soviet Union and on Su Yu's direct contact with persons connected with the Japanese Defense Agency. This time, Liao Chengzhi, head of the delegation and in charge of Sino-Japanese friendship affairs, at a press conference with Japanese reporters on 21 May touched on the Sino-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi, blaming Vietnam for the lack of progress at the talks and again threatening a new "lesson" for Vietnam. As is known, Beijing is continuing a campaign of slander and intimidation against Vietnam. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping used his recent meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim to stage intimidations against Vietnam. Since the concept of aggression is incompatible with the goal of the United Nations and the entire meaning of the existence of the United Nations, this fact [words indistinct] of the Beijing leaders. Currently, Beijing's intimidations against Vietnam are being repeated in Japan. The true purpose of the 600-member delegation's visit to Japan has thus become clear. The delegation is visiting Japan not to conduct Beijing-style "friendship" propaganda but to prevent Japan's relations with the USSR and Vietnam from developing further. Needless to say, the delegation's purpose has nothing to do with true friendship between Japan and China.

This is not the first time that Chinese leaders have chosen Japan as a place for making provocative statements. Prior to the first Chinese invasion of Vietnam, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping spoke of the Chinese intention to teach Vietnam a "lesson" during his Tokyo visit last winter. Beijing, frustrated by its failure to achieve its chauvinist objective in the invasion, is again preparing for another attack against Vietnam. This is precisely what Liao Chengzhi meant to say, and it was said again in Japan while Liao Chengzhi was visiting as a guest.

It appears that the Beijing leadership was convinced that Japan as an ally under the Japan-China treaty would again calmly receive such shameless statements against countries with which Japan maintains diplomatic relations. At any rate, such attacks apparently run counter to the feelings of the Japanese people who have continued to support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for their independence since the end of World War II.

JAPAN 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' IN MILITARY CONTACTS WITH PRC

LD231441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 5 LD

[Report by Igor Latyshev under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The 18 May Tokyo meeting between G. Yamashita, chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, and Su Yu, PRC vice minister of national defense, who was in Japan as a member of the so-called Chinese "Friendship Delegation," aroused serious concern among the peace-loving Japanese public. [paragraph continues]

The composition of the meeting and the range of questions discussed at it are eloquent evidence of the nature of this "mission". In addition to the aforementioned people, the meeting was attended by U. Watari, deputy chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, and Takashina, chairman of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Essentially it was the first official meeting between the military leaders of Tokyo and Beijing. It is nothing but a new step on the path of broadening Japanese-Chinese military contacts. They discussed the military situation in Asia and, chiefly, the mythical "military threat" to both countries allegedly posed by the Soviet Armed Forces. While praising Yamashita's recent public utterances containing anti-Soviet attacks, Su Yu stepped up the intimidation of his Tokyo interlocutors with the "military threat" to Japanese "national interests" allegedly posed by Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The Beijing envoy keenly urged Japan to further build up arms and strengthen its contacts with Chinese military circles. G. Yamashita states very meaningfully that his department "intends to strengthen relations with friendly countries for the purpose of safeguarding its security."

It must be said that this "cooperation" is developing rapidly. On the day of the aforementioned meeting, the paper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, an agreement was signed in Tokyo between the PRC and private Japanese banks on granting Beijing a short-term credit worth $6 billion and a long-term credit worth $2 billion. The press quoted specific instances of Japanese-Chinese cooperation on military lines. Preparations are being made for deliveries of Japanese military hardware to China and also equipment and goods of a military designation. Beijing is already using its contacts with Japan to acquire military technical knowledge from Japan and the United States as well as other military information.

The paper AKAHATA, central organ of the Japanese Communist Party, stresses the danger of the policy of Japanese-Chinese military cooperation. And this is certainly true. This course will inevitably lead to Japan becoming an accomplice in Chinese adventures endangering peace. Whether the Tokyo ruling circles like it or not they are thereby involving themselves in the dangerous game of playing with fire.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NEW JAPANESE-PHILIPPINE TREATY

LD231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Ozerov: "A Treaty Is Signed"]

[Text] Manila, 20 May--Following long and difficult talks, a new treaty has been signed between the Philippines and Japan on friendship, trade and shipping. It was signed by Philippine President F. Marcos and Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira who was visiting Manila.

The signing ceremony was timed to coincide with the fifth UNCTAD session which is being held here and was undoubtedly aimed at demonstrating an industrial power's "goodwill" with respect to a developing state--a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with which Japan is striving to establish the closest possible political and economic ties on a patronage basis.

Although the text of the treaty has not been published, the newspapers maintain that the "onerous" clauses, as far as the Philippines is concerned, characterizing the previous agreement which operated for 5 years, have been excluded. It is believed that the new treaty will rectify the imbalance in trade between the two countries which has had a bad effect on the Philippine economy. Last year alone its trade deficit with Japan was $489 million.

After the United States, Japan is the Philippines' chief trade partner. Importing mainly raw materials, it has inundated the Philippine market with consumer goods, machinery, equipment and electronic goods. Japan has found boundless opportunities for advantageous capital investments. Japan accounts for one-fifth of all foreign investments. Almost all of its major monopolies have branches here and it is scarcely likely that the new treaty will infringe upon their interests in any degree.

JAPANESE 'WIDESPREAD OVERFISHING' OF SALMON IN PACIFIC SCORED

LD230949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch under rubric "Rejoinder": "Plunderers on the Ocean"]

[Text] Tokyo--It cannot be denied that the man who recently appeared at ASAHI's editorial offices with a bundle of documents stamped "secret" had civic courage. In Japan it is not customary to challenge the fish industry monopolies, but the visitor dared to break the rigid taboo. The materials which he handed to the newspaper show the face of a plunderer who lives only for today and thinks about nothing except his own appetites.

There is a table on which printed figures show the permitted catch while figures regarding the actual catch have been entered by hand: From this it can be seen that the owners of the fishing fleets are exceeding the quotas established by international agreements. There is a grid like a crossword--it is the key to the code in which the exchange of information between Japanese ships regarding the movements of fishery protection vessels and signals such as "Hide the fish fast;" from the flagship are enciphered. There is a list of other standard agreed signals: "Abandon the nets;" "Beware;"....

It is easy to understand why this secrecy was needed. Its sole aim is to conceal the widespread overfishing [khishchnicheskiy promysel] in the Pacific carried out in violation of the international agreements regulating the catching of salmonidae. As ASAHI reports, by using fishing methods banned by the international agreements which Japan itself has signed, the Japanese monopolies catch considerably more salmonidae per season than was agreed at the interstate talks.

As is well known, catch quotas are established not arbitrarily, but on a strictly scientific basis to insure natural reproduction of the fish stocks and to prevent their total destruction. However, the Japanese fleets' practice, as it appears in the light of the latest disclosures, may have the precise result that the countries concerned are attempting to prevent--exhaustion of the Pacific's fish resources.

The preservation and enlargement of those resources accords with the long-term interests of Japan itself. The fact that there is understanding of these interests in the country is attested by both the visitor's appearance at the Japanese newspaper's editorial offices with his revelatory materials and ASAHI's article criticizing overfishing. However, one would think that understanding of the problem's importance alone is not enough. And without appropriate efforts from the competent Japanese departments--whose task includes both monitoring the behavior of Japanese ships when fishing and fulfilling the commitments under international agreements--the safeguarding of that country's fishing interests in the Pacific may be seriously complicated in the future.

JAPANESE MINISTER SPEAKS ON DEVELOPMENT OF SENKAKU ISLANDS

LD230914 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 22, TASS--Japan set about developing Senkaku Islands. Speaking at a press conference today Japanese Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama said building materials and a building team have been brought to the islands. The construction of a landing site for helicopters is to be started there. Beijing repeatedly sent fishing flotillas with crews armed with machine-guns and submarine guns in the area of the islands lately, indicating that China does not recognise Japanese sovereignty over Senkaku.

KUDRYAVTSEV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH OHIRA, MP'S

LD232126 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--Masayoshi Ohira, the prime minister of Japan, received a delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, led by its secretary Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet delegation also had meetings with Hiroshichi Nadao, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Japanese parliament, and Ken Yasui, speaker of the House of Councillors. Conversations on matters of bilateral relations took place. The delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR arrived in Japan for participation in the work of a congress of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet friendship.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN STATE PROSECUTOR IN KREMLIN

LD221553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 17 May V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Mongolian Prosecutor's Office headed by R. Gunsen, Mongolian state prosecutor, in the Kremlin.

Taking part in the talk, which passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general.

PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR AFANASYEV BEGINS VISIT TO JAPAN

For Japanese coverage of PRAVDA chief editor Afanasyev's 9-day visit to Japan, see the Japan section of the 23 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN NAKHODKA--A delegation of the Najin City KWP headed by Secretary (Pak Sun-sok) has arrived in Nakhodka for a 1-week visit. The Korean friends will meet with secretaries of the Nakhodka Gorkom and chiefs of the gorkom's leading departments, and they will also visit the city's largest enterprises and fishing and transport vessels. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 17 May 79 OW]

PRC BUILDING 'STRATEGIC' ROADS ALONG PAKISTAN-INDIA BORDER

LD231718 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Vladimir (Belov) commentary]

[Excerpts] The Chinese deputy minister of industry, Li Yutang, is in Pakistan now. Speaking at the ceremony opening a defense project, he stressed China's intention to support Pakistan to defending its national integrity and sovereignty. But it's not clear what state the deputy minister had in mind when he implied that Pakistan needed Beijing's help to defend itself.

Pakistan's neighbors--the largest of them being India--have repeatedly stressed their wish to live in peace and maintain stability in the region. The relations between India and Pakistan show that the two can work out their differences by negotiation. All the signs are that the concern expressed by the Chinese visitor is just a coverup for Beijing's military aid and political ambitions in the region. For instance, China stepped up recently the building of strategic highland roads on Pakistani territory along Indian border. One of these roads, the Karakoram road, was built across Indian territory occupied by China in 1962. China has already used the road to ship arms to counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan who are trying to undermine the government there. This has caused serious alarm in India, especially because China started building another road parallel to the Karakoram road. According to the newspaper PATRIOT there's hardly any room for doubting that this road has a strategic value. It's being built by some 30,000 Chinese soldiers dressed in civilian clothes and its technical characteristics show it can be used to move tanks, artillery pieces and other military hardware to border areas.

It seems obvious that the escalation of military construction in the area, that has already been the scene of hostilities, tends to destabilize the situation in South Asia.

INDIAN SATELLITE PREPARED FOR LAUNCHING FROM USSR

LD232016 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--A group of specialists from India has started work at the Soviet Cosmodrome to prepare the second Indian satellite for launching on a near-terrestrial orbit. The group is headed by Kasturi Rangan. The chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation Satish Davan will take part in the work to launch the satellite.

The second Indian satellite will be launched, just as the first one, from the territory of the Soviet Union. The USSR will provide the carrier rocket and the launching complex.

The new satellite, designed by Indian specialists, will differ from its predecessor by composition of equipment and designation. Its main task is to stage an experiment to study the earth's surface from space in the interests of some branches of the Indian economy.

The cooperation of scientists of the two countries is being carried out on the basis of an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Space Research Organisation, signed in Moscow in April 1975.

USSR-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP STRENGTHENING DAY BY DAY

LD231331 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 20 May 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Loyalty to the Behests of Ho Chi Minh"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi--The entire Vietnamese nation is currently celebrating the 89th anniversary of the birth of its great son Ho Chi Minh, a true Marxist-Leninist and first president of Socialist Vietnam. The Vietnamese treat the notable sites connected with his life and activity as one would treat sacred relics.

Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation have a powerful life-giving source which consists of the immortal Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism. Relations between our peoples and states are built on the basis of complete equality, mutual respect, the commonality of ideology, and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The principles of Soviet-Vietnamese relations were consolidated as long ago as the joint Soviet-Vietnamese communique signed in 1955 during the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese Government delegation headed by Ho Chi Minh. Just as in the years of peaceful building on Vietnamese soil, so too during the difficult period of repelling the agression of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union was always on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and it rendered the republic effective and all-round support. The remarkable victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the unification of their motherland is inseparable from the aid and support provided by the USSR, other socialist countries and all the forces of peace and progress.

Just now when the new enemy, Maoist China, which is pursuing a policy of great-power chauvinism, hegemonism and expansionism, encroached upon the freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people, the Soviet people and the whole of progressive humanity have taken a stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal country. The USSR renders Vietnam all-around and effective assistance. The people of Vietnam greet this fraternal support with sincere gratitude. I frequently witnessed Vietnamese applauding Soviet dockers at the port of Haiphong. Emissaries from the land of the soviets rendered a great deal of aid to Vietnam in work operations which are so important for the republic. Whatever corner of the Vietnamese country I had occasion to visit--including the border regions of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau--everywhere I heard words of gratitude for the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people.

The fundamental principles of the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam are based on the tireless struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security and for the deepening and broadening of the detente process. The 1975 Soviet-Vietnamese declaration stressed the determination of our countries and peoples to do everything necessary for the development and deepening of all-around cooperation in the interests of strengthening the unity of socialist countries, peace and progress. The official friendly visit to the USSR by the Vietnamese party and Government delegation in November, 1978 and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV constituted a new and important stage in the relations between our peoples and states. The treaty gave a powerful impetus to Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and revealed the broadest opportunities for the further development of all-round links and cooperation, for the close cohesion of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the successful building of communism and socialism in our countries. "The treaty," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressed, "expresses the determination of the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party and of our two states to enrich cooperation year by year, to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and build it for all time." This friendship will strengthen from day to day.

NEW 'PARTY' BACKED BY BEIJING APPEARS IN LAOS

LD212002 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 21, TASS--The reactionary authorities of Beijing are carrying on a vigorous struggle against Laos and Kampuchea, it is pointed out editorially today by the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

The so-called "Socialist Party of Laos" has suddenly appeared on the Indochina Peninsula, the newspaper says. This "party" was advertised by the broadcasting station of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which transmits from the southern areas of China. In a "telegram of greetings", addressed to the remnants of the Pol Pot gang, the "Socialist Party of Laos" urged to fight against Vietnam and to overthrow the Government of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

Stepping up their subversive activities against Laos, the ruling circles of Beijing are endeavouring to save, cost what it may, the defeated clique of their henchmen in Kampuchea.

Beijing is gathering together the Kampuchean reactionaries dumped into the garbage heap of history, beginning from officials and generals, who emigrated to France, and ending with the U.S. puppets overthrown by the Kampuchean people in 1975.

China's support of the Laotian counter-revolutionaries, aid to the remnant of gangs are mutually interlinked actions in the hostile intrigues of Beijing, which is coming out against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in collusion with the forces of imperialism and international reaction.

In the eyes of China's great-power expansionists, the newspaper stresses, Laos and Kampuchea are an important springboard for aggression against Vietnam and for establishing domination over Southeast Asia. After the defeat which the Kampuchean people inflicted upon the bloody Pol Pot regime, after the defeat sustained in the aggressive war against Vietnam and failure of its attempts to draw Laos into its orbit, the Beijing clique of expansionists is seeking every means to intensify subversive activities against these countries.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN TU COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD230904 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, received here the chairman of the Australian Council of Trade Unions Robert Hawke.

Views on the activities of trade unions in the two countries and on other topical problems of mutual interest were exchanged during the conversation that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KOSYGIN VISITS SKODA COMPLEX IN PLZEN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD231030 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 23, TASS--Today Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government arrived in Plzen, a big industrial center of Czechoslovakia. They visited the Skoda engineering complex, of whose products the Soviet Union is the biggest foreign buyer. The head of the Soviet Government familiarised himself with a new plant, visited the reactor building and other shops, and warmly conversed with workers.

TASS QUOTES SFRY PRESS ON TITO VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD212031 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21, TASS--The press, radio and television of Yugoslavia continue to devote great attention to the results of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The newspaper POLITKA stresses that Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito expressed the desire of the two countries to further develop friendly Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. They reaffirmed the importance and durability of the steadfast principles on which the relations between the two countries are based and developed. The newspaper DELO notes that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia fully support all the steps to strengthen detente and stop the arms race. VJESNIK qualifies the Moscow negotiations between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito as a fruitful and useful dialogue. The newspaper stresses that it will promote a further positive development of the relations between the two countries on a jointly agreed upon basis, on the principles of independence, equality and non-interference.

The friendly visit paid by the president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union, his talks with the general secretary of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR opens up even broader opportunities for consolidating economic cooperation between the two countries, says the newspaper BORBA. It is stressed in Yugoslav circles, the newspaper reports, that the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing successfully on a mutually advantageous basis. The USSR is the main foreign trade partner of Yugoslavia. Such forms as production cooperation and specialization have been developed in Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES POLISH SEJM DELEGATION IN KREMLIN

LD181950 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today the delegation of the Polish Sejm led by Wladyslaw Kruczek, Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov emphasized that the fraternal unity of the CPSU and PZPR constitutes a firm and reliable foundation of friendship and universal cooperation between the people of the two countries. It was once again manifested by the recent meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek in Moscow. Interparliamentary contacts are an important part of Polish-Soviet relations. The visit continues the good traditions of our long-standing contacts, and we are convinced that they serve to consolidate them further.

Polish people, said Wladyslaw Kruczek, highly appreciate the fraternal friendship with the Soviet people which has been forged and consolidated during the construction of a new society, and in the common struggle for peace and security of nations. This year, People's Poland celebrates its 35th anniversary. During that period our country has achieved imposing successes in building socialism through the efforts of all the Polish nation, led by the PZPR, and as a result of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet people.

During the conversation, which passed in cordial atmosphere, a common desire was expressed to consolidate fraternal bonds between the parties and peoples of the two countries, to deepen universal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, and the community of socialist countries.

The meeting was attended by Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben, chairmen of chambers of the Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; other officials; and also by Poland's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski. A conversation was also held with chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of the permanent committees of the Supreme Soviet.

A luncheon was given in honor of the guests.

PERUN-LED CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HUNGARY'S NEMETH

LD201230 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and MSZMP, a Soviet party delegation visited Hungary from 14 to 19 May under the leadership of Comrade Perun, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation acquainted itself with party experiences in the party direction of trade unions. The delegation was received by Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

ARKHIPOV, KATUSHEV RECEIVE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD211521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Excerpt] On 15 May, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister R. Veress.

On the same day P. Veress was received by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

I. ALEKSANDROV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

LD240218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2350 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--In the Soviet Union, West European integration is seen as an objective reality, says Igor Aleksandrov in an article published in PRAVDA today. It is devoted to the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 23 May, reporting on "an article by Comrade Aleksandrov entitled 'The European Parliament and Topical Issues of European Policy,'" adds before the first sentence: "of late the public and political circles in Western Europe, the author writes, have been paying considerable attention to the coming elections to the European Parliament. During the 7-10 June period 180 million citizens of 9 countries will have the opportunity to express their attitude on the composition of this elective body of the European Economic Community, or, as it is frequently called, the Common Market."]

In connection with the current stage of European integration, the main point that interests the Soviet public, the author says, is the position the European Parliament will take on questions of vital importance to the peoples: intensifying detente, strengthening international security and halting the arms race. And this, of course, will largely depend on the balance of party-political forces in the European Parliament. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 23 May adds at this point: "The course of the pre-election struggle reflects the contradictions characteristic of state monopoly integration itself, which is one of the forms of the international concentration of industrial and financial capital.

"The striving of the working people to install in the European Parliament representatives who can defend their interests in the struggle against the offensives by the monopolies is natural. National and multimational corporations, on the contrary, will strive to use the European Parliament like other Common Market bodies to strengthen their positions and to redouble their profits, by means of shifting the consequences of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people, among other things."]

Concerning the reasons for deciding to resort to general and direct elections for the European Parliament, Aleksandrov writes that EEC's 20-year history was given a far from encouraging picture of the fulfillment of promises of general "prosperity" within the framework of the Common Market.

More than 6 million unemployed (almost three times more than at the beginning of the seventies), the growth in the cost of living over the last 3 years alone standing at 20-50 percent (and in Italy at 60 percent), the breakdown (?of extensive) economic zones and whole branches of industry, the incessantly increasing monetary chaos, and the reduction of expenditures for social needs--this is how the "prosperity" in actual fact looks to the popular masses. The article stresses that at a time when the masses of working people are demonstrating a natural dissatisfaction with such a type of "Europe-building," the necessity has also arisen for a sort of "popular mandate."

Another reason is the striving of the EEC ruling circles to compensate on a political level for the actual delay in economic and social integration process.

Finally, the third reason is connected with public protests over the fact that more and more essential socioeconomic questions are being solved by the so-called "Euro-bureaucrats" and by departments of the Common Market which are actually outside the control of any type of electoral organs. With the aid of the elected parliaments, the Common Market is thus supposed to give the political institutions of the EEC its own type of democratic face.

Accepting West European integration as a reality, the communists in a number of countries are striving through the European Parliament to oppose those forces in the EEC which intend to make use of the integration processes for antisocialist ends, for still greater pressure on the masses, for intensification of the split in Europe and for bringing detente to a halt.

The communists, the article says, oppose the idea of turning the EEC into a supranational authority, which would manipulate the interests of the peoples of West Europe for the benefit of big capital. They demand the development of internat nal cooperation with strict respect for national interests and national independence.

The socialist and social democratic forces are an important force in the Common Market countries. They have formed a special alliance for the European Parliament election campaign and expect to win a major block of seats in it.

A statement adopted by a meeting of these parties in Brussels in June 1978 says that the social democrats favor turning the EEC into a factor for peace, continuing the policy of detente, and augmenting it with effective agreements in the field of military detente.

The conservative and liberal parties of the Nine have also set up an association for the election campaign, the author of the PRAVDA article notes. The election platforms of the rightwing parties contain positions which could do serious damage to the cause of detente and all-European cooperation, not to mention the fact that one might say they are aggressively anti-communist. They openly intend to prevent any increase in the influence of the communists and other progressive forces, and not to permit a shift to the left by political life in West Europe.

The elections to the European Parliament are of course a matter for the peoples and the political and social forces of the EEC member states, the article says. Nevertheless, they cannot be viewed outside the context of the Helsinki agreements, which concern all of Europe and determine the norms of peaceful coexistence for the whole continent. In this connection, attempts being undertaken even now, in the course of the election campaign, to act against the interests of European detente deserve the most serious attention. This refers to bringing West Berlin into the European Parliament elections, which is incompatible with its special status.

Also evoking legitimate alarm, the author notes, are the attempts of certain circles of the EEC--both recently and in connection with the turn toward the political integration of the Common Market--to organize links with China on an anti-Soviet basis, evidently to please NATO. Such links are dangerous for the cause of universal peace.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0605 GMT on 24 May, also reporting on the Igor Aleksandrov article in PRAVDA, adds at this point: "However, the author continues, one cannot discount the [words indistinct] of importance in the European Parliament will go to representatives of political forces with a realistic stand on the problems of peace, security and detente.

"The sharpening of the struggle of the two tendencies in European politics, which characterizes the elections to the European Parliament, lends special importance to efforts aimed at consolidating the ranks of the peace and democratic forces of Europe. The idea of all-European cooperation in all areas and on all levels acquires in these conditions an added importance and topicality."

The attempts to undermine the trends determined at Helsinki, including those being undertaken within the framework and with the utilization of West European integration, are evoking the concern of everyone to whom peace is dear and who do not wish a return to the "cold war."

The years of detente have shown that the peoples of Europe want and are able to live in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation. The Soviet Union has decisively opposed and continues to oppose the attempts to deepen the division between the European countries and to intensify the confrontation of Western Europe with its socialist part. Such attempts run counter to the principles of peaceful coexistence and to the policies of detente. And these principles today are the only possible reasonable basis for mutual relations between states with different structures.

More on W. Berlin

LD240220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2359 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--The elections to the European Parliament are of course a matter for the people, political and social forces of the EEC member states, writes Igor Aleksandrov in PRAVDA in an article devoted to the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament.

Nevertheless, the author continues, they cannot be viewed outside the context of the Helsinki agreements, which concern all of Europe and determine the norms of peaceful coexistence for the whole continent. In this connection, attempts being undertaken even now, in the course of the election campaign, to act against the interests of European detente deserve the most serious attention. This refers to the inclusion of West Berlin in the European Parliament elections. The "Law of Elections of Deputies to the European Parliament from the FRG" (paragraph 29) provides, in addition to the election of deputies from that country, for the sending of three deputies from West Berlin "as part of the FRG contingent." Furthermore, the law provides that they will take part in the work of the Parliament as deputies from the FRG.

But this contradicts the quadripartite agreement on this question, the author of the PRAVDA article concludes. A vital provision of the 1971 quadripartite agreement is the provision that West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be ruled by it in the future. Therefore, to approach it as an electoral constituency of the FRG, as a part of West Germany, cannot be considered as anything but a serious breach of the quadripartite agreement--one of the important factors in European detente. Attempts to draw West Berlin into the process of the interstate and political integration of West Europe as an appendage of the FRG and to extend the competence of the EEC to this city are incompatible with its special status.

Such actions only play into the hands of those who would like to freeze, if not to breach and undermine, what has been laid down in Helsinki, the author concludes.

'SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES' IN NATO MILITARY DOCTRINE VIEWED

LD231515 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 May 79 pp 14-15 LD

["Specialist's Opinion" by Prof M. Milsteyn: "Just How Much Is Enough?"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Today the world public is welcoming the accord reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on concluding the SALT II treaty and on the upcoming meeting in mid-June between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. Nevertheless, the antidetente forces have not laid down their arms. They are now attempting to cast a gloomy shadow over the positive processes taking place in the world, continuing their slanderous campaign against SALT II and still calling for an increase in the arms race.

No other continent is as packed with weapons, including nuclear weapons, as the European continent today.

The United States and certain NATO countries have a colossal nuclear arsenal in Europe: The American depots contain more than 7,000 nuclear charges ranging in power from a few kilotons to megatons and more. In order to deliver these to their targets, NATO has more than 3,000 individual delivery vehicles, including aircraft with a range of several thousand kilometers, operational missiles of the Pershing type with a range of more than 700 km, tactical missiles, nuclear artillery and so forth. Moreover, the aircraft based on the aircraft carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Fleet must also be taken into account.

According to data from the Washington Center for Information on Military Problems, there are about 1,000 nuclear charges on the ships of the Atlantic Fleet alone. As for [nuclear weapon] carrying aircraft on aircraft carriers, it is well known that their range makes it possible to reach extremely important targets on the Soviet Union's territory. The United States has also assigned NATO several nuclear submarines with Poseidon missiles.

Britain and France also possess nuclear weapons and delivery facilities for them. For instance, Britain has 4 nuclear submarines (64 missiles) and 48 Vulcan bombers while France has 18 medium-range ballistic missiles, 4 nuclear missile submarines (64 missiles) and about 40 Mirage bombers.

Just what should happen if even a small part of these stockpiles was utilized in Europe?

Back in the sixties the U.S. Defense Department reached the conclusion that even in the event of restricted use of nuclear weapons, up to 20 million people could be killed in that region, to say nothing of the colossal economic losses and the irreplaceable destruction of material assets. And if a strike was delivered against cities, the number of people killed according to the same calcualtions might reach 100 million... Such is the possible price of a "limited" nuclear war.

Meanwhile, the West is still debating: Just how many nuclear weapons are needed in order to fulfill the tasks facing NATO? But is the existing lethal cargo inadequate? Has not the time come resolutely to clear the nuclear cargo from the European house which is now so crowded and such a fire risk? For careless handling of that cargo may result in a devastating world holocaust. In that case, would it be possible to find a fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire in Europe? [paragraph continues]

Simple and sensible answers to those questions spring spontaneously to mind. There are no weighty political and strategic military arguments to justify the adoption by NATO of additional new nuclear weapon systems.

Nevertheless, certain forces in the West are creating more and more new spirals of the appalling arms race, primarily in the nuclear sphere. And now the United States has embarked on a new and extremely dangerous round of the nuclear arms race with the aim of sharply strengthening NATO's offensive potential. This time it is planned to supplement the existing forward-based facilities in West Europe with new nuclear weapons systems which have a considerably greater range and enhanced power and accuracy. In particular, there is talk of replacing the Pershing-1 missile with the improved Pershing-2. In this case, the range increases from 600-700 km to 1,600-1,800 km. The range of a new medium-range ballistic missile is defined in approximate terms as several thousand kilometers.

According to America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the improved Pershing missile will probably appear at the beginning of the eighties and the new medium-range ballistic missile in the mideighties. At the same time, there are plans to deploy land- and sea-based cruise missiles in Europe as part of the NATO Allied Armed Forces.

Just why has it suddenly become necessary for the American and Atlantic strategists to include in NATO "theater nuclear facilities"--that is, weapons in West Europe--new nuclear weapons which in terms of range can by no means be classed as tactical? They assert that the Warsaw Pact countries' military superiority will be eliminated as a result. But this is an extremely farfetched argument because many prominent political and military representatives of the West European countries have long recognized the existence of approximate military equilibrium in Europe--something which is in line with the actual situation. Therefore, in actual fact it is a question of attempts to achieve military superiority, to change the existing balance of forces in Europe in the West's favor and to create an additional threat to the socialist community countries.

Certain NATO strategic military concepts are changing substantially. For instance, it used to be thought that this bloc's command ought to have only so-called tactical nuclear weapons or theater nuclear weapons "in the interests of defense" since the strategic nuclear "sword" was provided by the U.S. strategic forces. But now Western military figures are stressing the need for NATO to have its own strategic nuclear forces as well. The U.S. defense secretary's report to Congress on the 1980 military budget says so plainly: "NATO needs ITS OWN (my emphasis--M.M.) triad of forces which must include strategic nuclear forces, theater nuclear forces and nonnuclear forces." It is obviously proposed to adopt a new medium-range missile as the first generation of "NATO strategic nuclear forces."

NATO strategic military concepts have also changed regarding the use of nuclear weapons. The U.S. and NATO military command used to stress that the nuclear weapons in West Europe were intended only for a retaliatory strike as a means of "deterrence." Now the possibility of NATO forces being the first to use nuclear weapons is openly proclaimed.

The new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) is expected to be signed in the near future. Talks are being held at multilateral level on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. These talks are also discussing the possibility of reducing certain types of nuclear weapons deployed in central Europe. However, some types of nuclear weapons in Europe which have a relatively long range are still not being covered by any talks.

The West has dubbed these weapons "GRAY AREA" WEAPONS. What are they? According to the assertion of Western experts, they are U.S. forward-based facilities, avaition on aircraft carriers, the British and French strategic forces and some of the Soviet Union's systems. In his speech to Baumanskiy Rayon voters, L.I. Brezhnev said: "As for the Soviet Union, it has already stated repeatedly that it advocates not the buildup but the limitation of nuclear missiles or other weapons through agreement between the sides on a basis of complete mutuality. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--of course, while also taking into account the existence of American military bases there."

What is shown by the experience of the talks on restricting the arms race? Certain Western circles are certainly attempting to "outsmart" the Soviet Union and to secure one-sided advantages for themselves. So-called "bargaining trump cards" are brought into play. These are proposals which outwardly seem attractive but which in reality result in the limitation of types of weapons which cannot be compared or in unequal reductions in the West's favor.

The supporters of this tactic are seeking appropriations from Congress for new weapons programs supposedly in order to acquire "bargaining trump cards" in the negotiations. In actual fact, this policy merely stimulates the arms race, undermines trust between countries, seriously retards the whole negotiating process and creates additional obstacles. As a result, the fulfillment of the proposed programs is accelerated and a new spiral of the arms race begins at U.S. initiative. This happened, for instance, with multiple warheads (the MIRV system), the cruise missile and so forth. There are now people in the United States who, counting on the public's lack of information, are insisting on the adoption of the program for creating a medium-range missile for NATO on the pretext that it will be a good "bargaining trump card" in the event of talks on limiting weapons systems in the so-called "gray area."

You cannot speculate endlessly on the interests of peace and the peoples' security and, on the pretext of creating "bargaining trump cards," actually introduce more and more new types and systems of monstrous weapons, disrupting stability and heightening the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

A broad and acute debate is now taking place in many West European countries, and primarily the FRG, over the plans to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Many sober-minded circles in West Europe clearly understand what a danger the implementation of these sinister schemes may pose to the European peoples--and not them alone.

However, there are also politicians who, in defiance of the national interests of their own countries' security, are fighting to insure that new varieties of weapons of mass destruction are transferred to the European Continent from across the ocean and incorporated in the NATO armed forces. There is no need to look far for an example. The Bundestag recently held a debate on security and disarmament. The problem of the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe was also discussed during the debate. The Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union faction submitted its own draft resolution in which, in particular, it ordered the FRG Government: "to display particular concern to take without delay the necessary decisions on the elaboration, production and deployment of medium-range weapons (for instance, the Pershing-2 or cruise missiles) in order to preserve the credibility of NATO's deterrent potential in Europe." This draft resolution also proposes that "a decision be taken to produce and deploy neutron weapons in order to nullify the East's superiority in tanks." Is it not clear that only people who are seeking false and farfetched pretexts in order to disorient the public and to seek out a possibility of achieving Western military superiority and strengthening NATO's "deterrent" potential by stockpiling new systems of nuclear missile weapons in West Europe are capable of talking and acting in this way? [paragraph continues]

These politicians see the future only in terms of the fueling of tension and confrontation and not peaceful cooperation, detente and the limitation of the arms race.

As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they resolutely and consistently advocate the termination of the arms race and disarmament, and reject that policy which does not accord with the peoples' desire to live in peace. At the same time, the Soviet Union has always believed that the process of ending the arms race and strengthening security in Europe cannot make headway without converging [vstrechnyy] efforts from both sides--both East and West. For our part, we are doing everything in our power to end the arms race and strengthen peace in Europe. The Soviet Union's new proposal for the conclusion among the all-European conference participants of a nonaggression pact whereby they would pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another accords with precisely this aim. At the same time, it is proposed that the list of mutually acceptable measures aimed at strengthening mutual trust be expanded.

One thing is perfectly clear: The security of European states can be insured by curbing the arms race, steadily lowering the level of military confrontation and making a resolute transition to specific disarmament measures--not by adopting new and still more dangerous weapons systems. It is high time, instead of these arguments, to embark on real disarmament measures in the interests of all peoples' security.

PATOLICHEV HAILS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH W. EUROPE

LD232152 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--The Soviet Union regards commercial and economic cooperation with the West European states as a solid foundation for inter-state relations in Europe, as the basis for further deepening mutual understanding and confidence among the peoples, it is noted in the article by Nikolay Patolichev, foreign trade minister of the USSR, published in the TASS ECONOMIC BULLETIN.

The Soviet Union's commercial and economic relations with the countries of Western Europe, which account for three quarters of the Soviet Union's trade with the industrially advanced capitalist states, are based on long-term intergovernmental agreements and programs for commercial-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

Such a promising form of economic relations as industrial cooperation, providing, specifically, for the realisation of large-scale projects, including some on a compensation basis, has been developed in recent years.

The Soviet Union's industrial cooperation is developing with the West European countries. It promotes the establishment of long-term and stable relations, allows for a fuller use of the advantages of the international division of labour.

During the three first years of the five-year plan period (1976-1980), the volume of the Soviet Union's trade turnover with the West European states grew 29 percent, reaching almost 15,000 million roubles in 1978. The country's overall trade turnover amounted to 70,200 million roubles. The Soviet Union's biggest trade partners among the West European nations are the FRG, Finland, Italy, France and Great Britain.

The Soviet Union delivers to Western Europe petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas (to Austria, Italy, FRG, France and Finland), timber and paper-and-pulp goods, different machinery and equipment, cotton, solid fuel, metallic ores, non-ore minerals etc. Western Europe is the biggest commodity market for many Soviet goods. It accounts, specifically, for approximately a half of all the Soviet export of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas, for 30 percent of its export of chemical goods and cotton fabrics, for over 20 percent of its export of automobiles, photo-cameras, cotton, and solid fuel.

Pride of place in Soviet imports from West European countries belongs to machinery and equipment, mainly complete plant for different branches of industry. These items account for more than a half of the total volume of import from that region. On the whole, Western Europe accounts for 30 percent of the total Soviet import of machinery and equipment. Ferrous rolled stock, pipes, various chemical products, consumer goods are also major items in Soviet import trade.

The Soviet minister noted that several Western states continue to apply different restrictions to trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. Complete liquidation of artificial obstacles in international trade, Patolichev stressed, would promote without doubt a further expansion of mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation and, consequently, consolidation of detente.

SEMINAR ON EUROPEAN SECURITY HELD IN HELSINKI

LD240612 Moscow TASS in English 0529 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, May 23, TASS--A seminar was held here today devoted to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The seminar was organized by the Finnish Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland took part.

The honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Ville Pessi, spoke at the seminar. We, he said, welcome the proposals adopted at the Budapest meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty. They are organically linked with the initiatives put forward in recent years by the socialist countries and aimed at a further consolidation of security and cooperation on our continent. The proposal to convene a conference of the European countries, the United States of America and Canada on a political level, Ville Pessi said, met with broad support from the peace forces in all the European countries, including Finland.

DESTRUCTION OF FRG SECRET FILES A 'CONCILIATORY GESTURE'

LD231415 Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian 20 May 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Lapskiy's "World Today" news roundup: "Searching for Suspects"]

[Text] West Germany's DPA has reported that on the instructions of the FRG Ministry of the Interior about 100,000 index cards from the files on people who have traveled to the GDR have been incinerated. It is reported that 26 sacks containing the secret papers were burned.

It is doubtful if even one West German secret police agent burned with shame during this: But after all, extremely scandalous facts of mass espionage against FRG citizens had been revealed just prior to this.

The disclosures came, so to speak, in waves. First the West German press was indignant over the bugging of telephone conversations. Then a clamor was raised over the inspection of letters being sent to the GDR and other socialist countries or received from there. The newspapers reported on the mass infiltration of secret agents into public organizations and unions. Then there was yet another scandal: Agents are secretly photographing participants in various protest demonstrations. And so on.

It has now become known that the passports of West German citizens were being secretly photographed at West German border checkpoints when they entered or left the GDR. The public indignation was so great that the FRG Ministry of the Interior had to make a conciliatory gesture: burn some of the index cards from the secret files. At the same time, the papers report, the secret police computer contains a collection of information on over 2 million FRG citizens suspected of unreliability.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO LONDON USSR EXHIBITION VISITORS

LD231210 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Follows the text of Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings to visitors of the USSR national exhibition in London:

"To visitors of the national exhibition in London.

Addressing cordial greetings to visitors of the national exhibition of the USSR in London I take this opportunity to convey the best wishes to all citizens of Great Britain. I hope that this exhibition will enable you to learn more about the life of our state and the achievements of the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres in the period that has passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet Union today is a developed industrialized state, the land of genuine political, social and national equality, the country where there is no unemployment for nearly 50 years. At the exhibition you will see a part of what is being created by peaceful creative work of peoples of the Soviet Union. Let this exhibition be regarded as a symbol of the ardent striving of the Soviet people for peace and broad international cooperation.

The holding of the Soviet national exhibition in London shows clearly that certain progress in the development of Soviet-British relations has been achieved in the recent years. These relations are developing in various spheres--in economy, commerce, science and technology, in medicine, culture and other spheres on the basis of agreements and arrangements between our two countries.

We are ready to continue advancing along the road of widening and deepening cooperation with Great Britain, if the British side manifests the same intention.

I believe that the national exhibition of the USSR in London, just as the days of Soviet science and technology held simultaneously with the exhibition, will be an important step in the strengthening of mutual understanding and further development of cooperation between our countries to the benefit of the Soviet and British peoples, in the interests of peace in Europe and all over the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev"

UK, U.S. SPEEDING UP PLANS TO RECOGNIZE MUZOREWA REGIME

LD232230 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] London, May 23, TASS--Britain and the USA are speeding up preparations to recognize the puppet regime in Rhodesia.

This is convincingly seen from the outcome of the talks in London between British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. A press conference here was told by Cyrus Vance that it is necessary to recognize "new realities" in Rhodesia.

He also approved of the sending by Britain of a high-ranking diplomat to Salisbury for "maintaining contacts" with Muzorewa.

Realizing that the recognition of the Salisbury puppets will touch off a wave of indignation in the African countries, London and Washington strive to reduce to a minimum the negative effect of such a step for their relations with the African states. Speaking in the House of Lords, the British foreign secretary said that another British emmissary will go on a tour of African countries. He is to hold talks with the leaders of the "frontline states" of Africa and the Commonwealth countries.

London's and Washington's plans vis-a-vis Rhodesia have aroused world-wide indignation. Representatives of the Commonwealth countries handed a resolution at an emergency meeting on Rhodesia in London today resolutely demanding refusal to recognize the unlawful Salisbury government.

SOVIET-TURKISH PROTOCOL ON PROSPECTING COOPERATION SIGNED

LD240856 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Yerovchenkov reports: A protocol on cooperation between Turkey and the USSR in prospecting for oil and gas was signed today by the USSR minister of geology, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, here on an official visit, and Turkey's minister of Energy and Natural Resources Deniz Baykal.

The document provides for technical assistance to Turkey in prospecting for oil and gas, in particular through deliveries of geophysical and drilling equipment. Agreement was reached on sending Soviet specialists to Turkey to take part in research and practical [word indistinct] and on training Turkish geologists in the USSR.

We are satisfied with the fact that as a result of the Soviet minister's visit a protocol in bilateral cooperation between our countries in prospecting for oil and gas was signed, Deniz Baykal told the correspondent. This means that Turkish-Soviet relations have spread to cover one more branch of economy.

SPANISH CP PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON NATO, EEC, SALT II

LD231814 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, May 23, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain took place in Cordoba under the chairmanship of Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Communist Party.

The resolution, adopted by the plenum, stresses that the Communist Party of Spain confirms its negative attitude to Spain's accession to NATO. It expresses anxiety in connection with the fact that strong pressure is being brought to bear on Spain lately with a view to drawing her into the Atlantic bloc. "We deem it to be our duty," the resolution stresses, "to point to the negative consequences for Spain that would be brought about by her participation in NATO. Firstly, Spain's political and military dependence on foreign states will increase. Secondly, the Canary Islands may turn into a foreign war base which will be used against the newly independent peoples of Africa. Thirdly, Spain's military spendings will grow sharply. Spain's participation in the North Atlantic bloc would aggravate the existing tensions, would jeopardize the policy of peaceful coexistence. The broadest sections of the Spanish people come out against NATO."

At the same time, the Communist Party of Spain went on record in support of Spain's accession to the Common Market.

The plenum's resolution stresses the importance of the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American SALT-II agreement and expresses the view that it will stimulate disarmament and deepen the policy of detente.

The plenum participants discussed questions linked with the activation of the Communist Party's political work, rendering assistance to communists elected to local organs of power, enhancing the role of the parliamentary Communist Party. The plenum adopted corresponding decisions.

PORTUGUESE CP PLENUM DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

LD231118 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 22, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has been held here. The plenary meeting discussed the political situation in the country. In the decision of the plenary meeting it is emphasized that the Portuguese Communist Party will table a resolution denouncing the present government after the vote in Parliament on the draft state budget and the plan of development for 1979. Simultaneously, the Portuguese Communist Party is ready to study jointly with the Socialist Party a possibility of putting forth a resolution of censure before the vote on the state budget.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party pointed out that formation of a government backed, at the Assembly of the Republic, by a majority of communist and socialist deputies would be the most correct way of overcoming the crisis. But the present development of the crisis, the plenary meeting stressed, allows such decisions as formation of a government which will (?deal with current) state affairs before the next or preterm general elections or holding preterm elections in a very brief period of time.

The plenary meeting expressed confidence that firmness, determination and struggle of the popular masses will ensure a democratic solution of the difficult problems facing the country, consolidation of democracy and national independence.

WEST BANK AUTONOMY PLAN SEEKS TO LEGITIMIZE FRUITS OF AGGRESSION

LD231321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Borisov report from V. Lapskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "A New Deal in Preparation"]

[Text] In Cairo and Tel Aviv preparations are in progress for talks between Egyptian,, U.S. and Israeli representatives on so-called "autonomy" for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, our correspondent V. Borisov reports.

It appears from Israeli leaders' statements that a new deal intended to legitimize the results of aggression is being prepared. Thus Ben-Elissar, an Israeli Government spokesman, stressed the other day that the Camp David agreements refer only to the creation of an administrative council for those Israeli-occupied territories, and there is no mention of an independent Palestinian state.

Under the protection of the separate treaty Tel Aviv is stepping up the "assimilation" of the occupied lands. The occupying authorities are intensifying repressions against the Arab population. As a result of recent clashes, 50 students at Bethlehem University were arrested. A curfew has been imposed in three Palestinian refugee camps in Jericho, Ramallah and Bethlehem. The occupiers are fueling an atmosphere of fear and terror in which they are trying to carry out psychological indoctrination of the Arab population. They are looking for traitors among local residents who would agree to cooperate with the occupiers on their "autonomous organs." However, the occupiers' actions are meeting with a resolute rebuff.

PRC HYPOCRISY TOWARD ARABS EXEMPLIFIED IN DEALINGS WITH ISRAEL

LD231126 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Station commentary: "Beijing Wants To Use the Egyptian-Israeli Alliance for the Purpose of Its Hegemony"]

[Text] Beijing has again displayed its hypocrisy toward the Arabs. AFP said recently that PRC Ambassador to Kuwait Ding Hao and its envoy in Beirut Xu Wenyi tried to convince the Arab world that the PRC, according to them, supports the struggle of the Arabs against Israeli aggression and Israeli expansionist policy.

Egyptian Agriculture Minister Mahmud Muhammad Da'ud returned from a visit to China to tell everyone that the Beijing leaders totally stand beside As-Sadat and they strongly support the treaty he signed with Begin. Moreover, Da'ud pointed out that Beijing intends to give new economic aid to the Egyptian regime in addition to the aid presently given to As-Sadat.

The testimony of the Egyptian minister confirms the extent of Beijing's hypocrisy and lies when it talks about its solidarity with Arab states. In actual fact, China not only supports the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli alliance in the Middle East but also it gives economic aid to As-Sadat in return. It is clear that Beijing seems to overlook the truth, namely, that when it intensifies and strengthens its economic relations with Cairo it actually opposes the policy of isolating the As-Sadat regime followed by the Arab states today.

Naturally the Beijing leaders do not give their aid to As-Sadat without anything in return.

They tie to this aid their plans to impose their leadership and to the services Cairo and Tel Aviv can render to Beijing. What are these services? It is known that China is continually trying to obtain from the United States, Britain and other NATO countries modern military weapons and equipment.

The prime minister of the new Tory government Margaret Thatcher, stated recently that Britain has decided to sell weapons to China. What is meant here in particular, is the British fighter planes, the vertical take-off Harriers. When Thatcher announced in London this intention on the part of her government, members of the board of directors of the Fairchild Industries Inc. were conducting talks with Chinese representatives on the possibility of China buying the electronically equipped tactical A-10 planes.

At the same time, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping expressed Beijing's desire to buy modern U.S. F-15 and F-16 fighter planes. It is known that the program of U.S. weapons deliveries to Israel and Egypt includes such planes. Newspaper reports confirm that Beijing is planning to buy modern military equipment from Western powers in an indirect way, i.e. via the use of the Egyptian-Israeli Middle East military alliance.

The Palestinian newspaper AL-QA'IDAH says that Beijing, Tel Aviv and Cairo among themselves have reached a secret agreement on cooperation in the military field. The paper pointed out that this cooperation requires that the weapons which Egypt is buying from Western powers be sent to China and that Israel should help Beijing in the production of weapons directly in China and should send Israeli military experts to China.

This is one of the main reasons for Beijing's active support for the separate As-Sadat-Begin agreement of surrender. Another fact attracts attention. It is that the talks on selling military equipment to China are conducted by Lockheed, Rockwell International, Grumman, Bechtel and other companies which make military equipment and which are responsible for the delivery of this equipment to Israel and also Egypt.

It appears that the directors of these companies want to establish in Israel and Egypt something resembling a transit point for weapons deliveries to China. These are the intentions of the enemies of peace and the just issue of the Arab nations. And this is the truth of Beijing's words and its love for the Arabs.

PLO, SYRIAN, JORDANIAN FIGURES ATTACK CAMP DAVID DEAL

LD231047 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 17 May 79 pp 121-13 LD

[Vladimir Iordanskiy reportage: "No Peace Over the Jordan River"]

[Excerpts] Damascus-Amman-Moscow--How do the leaders of the Palestine resistance movement evaluate the present Near East situation? I put this question to 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestine Peace and Solidarity Committee. Our meeting took place in Damascus, in the building occupied by the PLO mission.

"It is obvious to us," Abu Mayzar began saying, "that the parties to the Camp David deal --American imperialism, the As-Sadat regime and Israeli Zionism--have trampled on the national rights of the Palestinian people. Today the PLO is the universally recognized sole representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The parties to the Camp David deal did not, and do not, recognize that fact. They are trying to split the Palestinian people. [paragraph continues]

They reject the rights of the Palestinians and are motivated by the desire to legitimize the Israeli occupation of our lands. The parties to the deal are seeking to impose a solution advantageous to themselves against the will of the Arab people of Palestine and contrary to the interests of all other Arab peoples."

"What new elements, in your opinion, has the signing of the 'peace' treaty between Egypt and Israel introduced into the Near East situation"--I asked. Abu Mayzar smiled:

"Is it really possible to speak of the peaceful nature of the treaty that was signed? For we know that the United States intends to supply arms worth many billions of dollars to Israel and Egypt. No, it is not a peace treaty but a military pact concluded by Israel and the As-Sadat regime and directed against the Arab liberation movement, including the Palestine resistance movement, and against national liberation forces in the Near East and Africa. This document is directed against the cause of peace in the Near East and serves the interests of American imperialism and Zionism. The PLO has rejected and condemned this deal, as have the participants in the Baghdad meeting of the Arab countries' foreign, economics and finance ministers. We see this document as an invitation to war, not as a step toward peace."

My interlocutor emphasized his thought with an abrupt motion of his hand.

"What conclusions has the Palestine resistance movement drawn from the Egyptian-Israeli deal?"

"We see," Abu Mayzar pointed out, "that the United States is against a just settlement in the Near East. We will struggle with all the means at our disposal against the deal between the As-Sadat regime and Israeli Zionism and against the agreements concluded under Washington's aegis. We are not alone in this struggle. All Arab peoples are with us. All the socialist community countries are with us. All progressive forces in the world are with us. Of course, the situation in the Near East has been still further complicated, and new obstacles have arisen on the way to peace and the just solution of the Palestinian problem. The entire responsibility for this lies with the U.S. ruling circles."

At the end of the meeting I inquired how the population of the occupied territories--Gaza and the West Bank--greeted the news of the conclusion of the treaty between Israel and Egypt.

"Our people on the occupied lands proclaimed their resolute condemnation of the deal," 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar replied. "They have expressed their feelings with strikes, demonstrations and all the means at their disposal. I believe it is clear to everyone today that the Arab people of Palestine will not reconcile themselves to the fate which the parties to the deal and its inspirers wish to impose on them."

At the end of April I was received by Suhayl Zakariya, member of the Ba'th Party's pan-Arab leadership. I will make it clear that whereas the Ba'th Party's regional leadership directs the party's activities on Syrian territory, the Pan-Arab Leadership does so throughout the Arab East.

A young, energetic man with a determined, resolute face, Suhayl Azkariya answered my questions with total frankness. When the conversation turned to the Egyptian-Israeli deal, he remarked:

"Let us recall who signed the treaty on the Egyptian side." And Suhayl Zakariya's face blazed with anger. "A man who collaborated with Nazi intelligence and who is now collaborating with American intelligence."

I asked how the Ba'th Party's pan-Arab leadership evaluates the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the Baghdad meeting of foreign, economics and finance ministers, which approved a comprehensive program of sanctions against As-Sadat's solution.

"If you look objectively at the Baghdad decisions," Suhayl Zakariya replied after a pause for thought, "in principle they outline the extension to Egypt of the boycott being employed against Israel. It will not be easy to fulfill these decisions, but preparations a are already being made to implement them. The centers of pan-Arab organizations are being moved from Cairo to other Arab countries, economic aid to Egypt has been stopped, and the realization of economic projects drawn up by individual Arab countries jointly with Egypt has been suspended. Of course, the implementation of the Baghdad decisions will vary from country to country. We in Syria will fulfill the spirit and letter of the Baghdad accords."

On the day that this conversation took place, the Syrian press wrote a great deal about events in Lebanon, where Sa'd Haddad, Israel's henchman and commander of the gangs of rightwing Christians, had proclaimed the "independence" of southern Lebanon.

"What are the ins and outs of the events occurring in this neighboring country"--I asked.

"We see the events in southern Lebanon as part of an overall plan," my interlocutor replied. "In Lebanon the United States and Israel are trying to put pressure on Syria. At the same time they are seeking to create a crisis situation in Jordan. Under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad we firmly and resolutely reject American pressure. We expose the American plans, which we will never accept. And we will cooperate with everyone who supports us in this struggle, above all with the Soviet Union. We may have some disagreements over individual issues, but we both need friendship. If we suffer defeat in Syria, this will be a blow to the whole Near East, and imperialism would approach the borders of the Soviet Union."

Looking me straight in the face, S. Zakariya remarked:

"For us it is an acute question--to be or not to be. We are fully resolved to uphold our positions."

Among many meetings in Amman I particularly remember one of them--with Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate. A man of advanced years and tremendous political experience, he was for a long time prime minister. The views he expressed in conversation with me are characteristic of the frame of mind of broad sections of the national intelligentsia.

Recalling the past position taken by the Jordanian Government in its approach to problems of a Near East settlement, Bahjat at-Talhuni remarked:

"My country still believes that a comprehensive settlement in the Near East can be achieved only on condition of Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied territories and satisfaction for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This is also the opinion of other Arab countries. That is why we are all so indignant at As-Sadat's separate steps. Furthermore, we cannot consider the treaty concluded by him to be a overall peace. It is capitulation."

The senator continued:

"We think of the awful situation of the refugees in the camps. Our thoughts are with the Palestinian exiles. We cannot forget occupied Jerusalem. Jordan's position coincides with the position taken by the other Arab countries."

"Israel is now threatening military actions against Jordan. How have these threats been received by the Jordanian public?"

The Senate president thought for a moment.

"Whereas Jordan has always wanted and now wants peace, Israel seeks expansion and does not cease resorting to provocations. But its aggressiveness will be unable to force Jordan to change its position and lose self-control. We have a clear political line determined by King Husayn. In the past we have been attacked repeatedly. The suffering borne by the inhabitants of the village of Karamah during the bloody Israeli commando raid lives on in our memory. But all these provocative sallies have failed to upset our country's equanimity or influence its position."

"How do you assess the prospects for Soviet-Jordanian relations in the light of the present situation in the Near East?"

"During his visit to the Soviet Union," the senator replied, "King Husayn called your country a great friend of the Arab peoples. These words elicited a profound response from our people. Today our relations in the cultural, economic and political spheres are developing superbly. We remember the tremendous assistance which the Soviet Union gives the Arab countries and wish our relations to continue improving immutably."

This conversation, like the other meetings in Amman and Damascus, showed me that the calculations of the United States, Israel and As-Sadat that their separate deal will find support in Arab countries are built on shifting sand. The As-Sadat regime has ended up not only in a ring of political isolation in the Arab world. Today it is surrounded by a burning circle of hatred. Albeit under more difficult and complex conditions, the Arab peoples are continuing the struggle to regain Jerusalem, to liberate all the Israeli-occupied territories and to satisfy the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The struggle goes on.

KHOMEYNI'S SPEECH IN QOM, U.S. INTERFERENCE DRAW COMMENT

LD232124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, a further thousand-strong anti-American demonstration is to be held in the next few days in Iran. The reports stress that this will be one of the biggest demonstrations of its kind in the history of Iran.

We have spoken before of the angry indignation provoked in the Iranian people by the policy of the United States, which is trying to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. As Tehran radio has emphasized in a commentary, Washington appears to be unable to reconcile itself to the Iranian revolution.

U.S. interference in Iran's affairs has been condemned once again by the country's political-religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. Addressing students in Qom he warned that U.S. agents have infiltrated various institutions and organizations and are trying to weaken the popular movement and provoke internecine war. The Iranian revolution, Khomeyni said, is faced with many difficulties, and these difficulties are exacerbated by interference from the United States. Once more he called upon the Iranian people to exercise vigilance in the face of possible attempts by imperialism to recapture its lost positions in Iran.

IRAN'S YAZDI DISAVOWS ANTI-COMMUNIST STATEMENT

NC221515 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 22 May 79 NC

[Text] At a press conference in Tehran, the Iranian foreign minister was asked for his opinion about statements by Commodore Madani, commander of the Iranian naval force, that he has promised to assist the Persian Gulf countries in their struggles against communism. Ebrahim Yazdi said in reply that in this instance Madani had only stated his own personal opinion and that his opinions on this subject (?did not accord) with the policies of Iran.

TASS CITES LEBANESE PAPER ON CIA MOVES AGAINST IRAN

LD232146 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 23, TASS--The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B has published an article on U.S. intrigues in Iran.

Having suffered a defeat in that country, the newspaper says, the United States resorted to all the means at its disposal to restore its military and political positions there. The CIA exerts particularly vigorous efforts. It is endeavouring to create in Iran a network of clandestine organisations comprising pro-monarchist and other reactionary elements. Taking part in this effort personally, according to the newspaper, is the former CIA director and ex-ambassador of the United States in Tehran, Helms, and also high-ranking officials of the overthrown shah regime who are avoiding trial by the Iranian people in the West--Zahedi, General Oveyssi, the ex-shah's sister Ashraf and others. Money, embezzled earlier by the shah and his supporters, is being used for financing the created counter-revolutionary network.

A model underground organization, operating on orders from the CIA, the newspaper notes, is the ultra-reactionary "Furqan" extremist grouping, which has assumed responsibility for the assassination of General Gharani and Ayatollah Matahhari. Today, the newspaper continues, new assassinations are being prepared. The life of the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni is in danger. Perpetration of terroristic acts if facilitated by the fact that CIA agents and SAVAK men were able to infiltrate the state apparatus deeply and enjoy the support of the reactionary religious circles. The newspaper concludes by saying that the question is being put ever more frequently in Iran: Is it the intention of U.S. imperialism to put in power leaders of the type of President as-Sadat by exterminating physically the patriotically-minded leaders of new Iran?

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH CITES 'ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA'

AU221330 [Editorial Report AU/WA] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 May 1979 publishes on pages 1-2 a RATAU-attributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, at the ceremony presenting the Labor Red Banner Order to the Dzerzhinskiy chemico-technological institute in Dnepropetrovsk on 16 May. He praises the work of the institute and describes its history, including its role in the Great Patriotic War and pointing out unresolved tasks. He then discusses the role of present-day students in the country. The report includes the following passage:

"VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND IDEOPOLITICAL HARDENING, COMRADE V.V. SCHERBITSKIY EMPHASIZED, CONSTITUTE, AS IS KNOWN, A SINGLE AND INDISOLUBLE PROCESS. It is particularly important to organize it well in practice at the present time, under the conditions of increasingly aggravating hostility between capitalism and socialism.

"As is known, anticommunist propaganda has now been turned into a kind of industry that includes a ramified network of state establishments and various anti-Soviet centers, including nationalist and Zionist ones.

"Our ideological adversaries have singled out in a special branch the so-called 'Komsomology' ['Sovietoyunologiya'] orientated toward the massive anticommunist treatment of the younger generation and particularly of students. The organizers of ideological subversions are stepping up their efforts to implant in the consciousness of students political indifference, individualism, petty proprietary and consumer psychology, various technocratic views, in a word, to disarm the younger generation ideologically.

"In this connection, the Marxist-Leninist hardening of the future specialist, shaping among them the qualities of politically mature fighters and the cultivation of political vigilance, remain an important task confronting party and Komsomol organizations, the entire teaching staff, and primarily departments of social sciences.

"WHILE ADDRESSING THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE ALL-UNION RALLY OF STUDENTS' DETACHMENTS, LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV POINTED OUT: 'IT IS NECESSARY TO PERSISTENTLY LEARN TO CREATIVELY MASTER MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY AS A WEAPON IN THE STRUGGLE FOR COMMUNISM, TO CULTIVATE IN ONESELF INDUSTRIOUSNESS, BUSINESS ABILITY AND STRIVING FOR NEW AND PROGRESSIVE THINGS.'

"IN THIS RESPECT, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO IMPLEMENT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON FURTHER IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICO-EDUCATIONAL WORK, WHICH PROFOUNDLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY DEFINES MAIN GUIDELINES FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT, FOR RAISING ITS EFFECTIVENESS AND OFFENSIVENESS." [passages in all capital letters published in boldface]

The report on Shcherbitskiy's speech concludes with his comments on students' living ard housing conditions, and the tasks and achievements of the Soviet state.

SHCHERBITSKIY NOTES NEED OF IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS TO REFORM

AU231130 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 19 May carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,500-word RATAU-attributed report on a speech delivered on 18 May by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, to the RSFSR delegation that participated in the Ukraine in events commemorating the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia. Shcherbitskiy deals at length with political, economic and cultural benefits drawn by the Ukraine from its reunification with Russia, particularly under Soviet rule. "All of us, from the top to the bottom," Shcherbitskiy is quoted as saying, "aspire to constantly increase the republic's part in strengthening our state's economic and defense potential."

Shcherbitskiy provides facts and figures attesting to Ukrainian successes in economic and cultural construction. "Certainly there are still quite a few difficulties and unresolved tasks," Shcherbitskiy reportedly admits, "but we are aware of these shortcomings and are tenaciously working to eradicate them." Speaking about ideology, Shcherbitskiy emphasizes that particular pains are being taken in the Ukraine "to promote labor activity, intensify the patriotic, internationalist and class education of people and particularly of the younger generation, to increase the political vigilance of our people, to rebuff bourgeois ideology and the intrigues of imperialist propaganda, particularly of nationalist and Zionist centers abroad. Preparations are now in progress for a republic-level aktiv meeting to deal with the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of ideological and politico-educational work. Many workers of the ideological front will have to reform," Shcherbitskiy reportedly announces without going into details. The speech does not contain any references to international politics.

DEPUTY MINISTER DENIES OFFICIAL OBSTRUCTION OF EMIGRANTS

LD171926 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The deputy minister for the interior, Boris Shumilin, has refuted the assertions of Zionist circles that the Soviet authorities allegedly obstruct the rejoining of families. The official reported that in the period after World War II until September 1978, 168,000 Jews left the country to reunite with their families. This is over 98 percent of all applicants. The interview withShumilin was published in the white paper of Soviet Jurists Association. It comprises documents and evidence exposing the anti-Soviet character of Zionist propaganda. Only a negligible number of persons, less than 2 percent, were denied permission to go abroad since they have been exposed to classified information.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

LD222230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] At an all-union scientific theoretical conference in Tashkent today on the Russian language Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered the conference report entitled: "The Language of our Unity and Fraternity." The Russian language, he noted, was the language of the great Lenin and is the language of the giant people who possess some of the richest democratic and revolutionary traditions and some of the richest culture. It has always fulfilled progressive historical functions, bringing to working people of various nations and ethnic groups (?the means of) knowing about the leading ideas of socialist culture. First results from the 1979 all-union population census indicate that in our country there is an unswerving growth in the number of people not of Russian nationality who regard Russian as their native or second language. Afterwards, a report entitled "Ways of Further Improving the Study and Teaching of Russian in the Union Republics" was delivered by USSR Minister of Education Prokofyev.

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY RESOLUTION ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK STRESSED

LD231231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Toward a New Upsurge of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Soviet people's education in a spirit of communist awareness is one of the most important avenues of our party's activity. [paragraph continues]

The course of the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development, the full realization of the potential of developed socialism, the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course and the consolidation of its international positions depend increasingly on the successes of ideological and political educational work.

The main avenues of ideological work at the present stage were defined by the 25th CPSU Congress. It pointed the way to improving the efficiency and quality of this work and set the task of a comprehensive approach toward the organization of the whole business of education. In recent years the party has done a great deal to turn educational work into an organically integral process presupposing the interconnection of political enlightenment with the development of a communist attitude toward labor, the raising of Soviet people's sociopolitical and labor activity with the formation of their civic and moral maturity.

Great fundamental significance for the party's ideological activity under present-day conditions attaches to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work." It notes that under the conditions of the developed socialist society broad opportunities have been created for the implementation of our party's program aims in the formation of Soviet people's communist consciousness. On the basis of the important party documents adopted since the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," much has been done to intensify ideological educational and information work and enhance its effectiveness. Party, Komsomol and economic studies have been markedly activated and brought closer to life. Press, television and radio items have become more interesting, topical and comprehensible.

At the same time, following Lenin's tradition, the CPSU Central Committee draws attention to as yet unresolved questions and stresses the fact that we still have many weaknesses and shortcomings, and very substantial ones at that, in the organization of information and ideological educational work. The main point is that the quality of this work far from always accords with Soviet people's improved educational and cultural standard and requirements. Insufficient account is taken of the dynamic nature of the socioeconomic processes and spiritual life of present-day Soviet society and the nature of the sharply aggravated ideological struggle in the international arena.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that in ideological work, as in every matter, demands are growing, tasks are becoming more complicated and the standard attained so far is no longer adequate, while uncompleted work and lagging behind in this sphere can cause great harm. It is precisely from these positions that the resolution stresses that the fear of openly submitting for discussion topical questions of our social life, the tendency to gloss over and bypass unresolved problems and acute questions and to keep quiet about the shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life--all of which phenomena are still encountered--are incompatible with the tasks set by the party for ideological educational work. This approach and the inclination toward window-dressing does not help matters but merely complicate the solution of our common tasks.

The effectiveness of educational work, the resolution states, is considerably reduced where a rift arises between word and deed, where the unity of organizational, economic and ideological work is not insured. The frequently encountered formalism, inclination to blather and all sorts of propaganda cliches must be resolutely eliminated from practice. Theoretical generalizations and a serious, thoughtful analysis must not be replaced by pomposity or superficial pseudoscientific language. The persuasiveness of arguments and confidentiality of tone in talking to an audience must not be replaced by didacticism and bombastic phrases.

Pointing out these and other shortcomings, the CPSU Central Committee sets the party organizations, ideological institutions and propaganda cadres and aktiv specific tasks in political educational work. The resolution stresses the need to insure the high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation and to intensify their businesslike and specific nature and their link with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks. It is necessary to show graphically the grandeur of communist ideals, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's fruitful, tireless activity in strengthening the might of the Soviet motherland and improving the people's well-being, the historical advantages of socialism, and its true democracy and humanism. The party's socioeconomic policy aimed at improving the people's material welfare and culture must be explained and socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor must be developed by every means.

One urgent task is to develop the attacking nature of propaganda and agitation. The consolidation of the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces creates favorable conditions for communist building and the development of the ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction. It is necessary to continue tirelessly to publicize the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and the successes of real socialism, to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the socialist community countries and the international working class and national liberation movement.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution makes new demands for the further improvement of the working people's political and economic training and indicates ways of enhancing the efficiency of the work by mass information and propaganda media. It stresses that the party organizations are required to be the centers of daily ideological educational activity, to rally the collective, to conduct individual work with people skillfully, encourage their social and labor activity, improve the standard of work and everyday life, and develop a feeling for what is new. The Komsomol and Soviet trade unions have important tasks to resolve.

The party Central Committee stresses the need to intensify the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces and to augment the glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in which, as the resolution says, is a remarkable school of labor and military skill, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship. Soviet servicemen must be profoundly aware of their duty in safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" is a combat program for our cadres and all party organizations. Active, purposeful work on its fulfillment will insure the further improvement of the quality and efficiency of ideological and political educational activity and the successful solution of the tasks of the communist education of our country's working people and USSR Armed Forces servicemen.

KAPITONOV PARTICIPATES IN AUCCTU PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD232203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today a session of the AUCCTU Presidium was held, chaired by Shibayev. The session discussed tasks pertaining to further raising the work level of trade unions in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the work of the Karagandanskiy Obkom in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, on party leadership of the trade union organizations and raising their role in economic and cultural construction. Taking part in the work of the AUCCTU Presidium session was Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who gave a speech.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN'S FINAL STAGES

LD231927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Over 106 million hectares--this is the sown area for the country's collective and state farms by the beginning of the third 10-day period of May. The data for the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, compiled today, show that the final stage of the sowing campaign is being carried out at an exceptionally rapid pace. During the past week the daily average of sown area amounted to over 5 million hectares. Sowing of such crops as sugar beets and sunflower has been practically completed in recent days. Work has been completed on rice farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Grain crops, and mainly wheat, have occupied over 26 million hectares in a week in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals and Povolzhye. Favorable weather prevails everywhere for fieldwork. The second sowing campaign this year has started in the south of the Central Asian republics. Second sowing is in progress in fields where winter bread grain was reaped. Each hectare of this land will yield on the average over 100 quintals of grain per season.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 23 MAY

LD240340 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 May 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Plans have been prepared for developing agriculture in the zone of the second stage of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal in Dzezkazganskaya Oblast. Irrigation of 14,000 hectares is planned. (0100 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, grain has been harvested on almost 1 million hectares. (0400 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast, sowing on the 2 millionth hectare begins today. Sowing is almost 2 weeks late this year. Sowing has been completed in Checheno-Ingushkaya ASSR in spite of bad weather. (0500 GMT)

Every day more than 1 million hectares are being sown in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Today the 6 millionth hectare will be completed. There are 16 million hectares allotted to grain crops in the oblast. (0700 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 60 million hectares in the RSFSR. Sowing of sugar beets, sunflower, and corn for grain crops is being completed. Sowing is being completed on the 6 millionth hectare in the Kazakh virgin lands. (0830 GMT)

Sowing is now progressing in the eastern areas of the country, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. The area sown to grain crops in Altayskiy Kray alone is to be 5 million hectares. Farms in the region have begun mass sowing of grain crops, primarily spring wheat. Spring has come 10-15 days late this year, and the decisive factor now is therefore skillful organization of fieldwork. (1100 GMT)

Grain crops are now being sown on 1.4 million hectares daily in Kazakhstan. In 8 days wheat has been sown on 10 million hectares, two-thirds of the allotted area. (1400 GMT)

Harvesting of forage crops has begun in Moldavia. The first cuttings of lucerne are providing up to 200 quintals per hectare. There will be at least four such cuttings before late autumn. (1600 GMT)

RSFSR RECORDS RECORD ACREAGE SOWN LAST WEEK

LD221818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] A total of 60 million hectares is the area occupied in the Russian Federation by various spring crops at the beginning of the third 10-day period of May. This figure was reported today by the Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR. Last week alone crops were sown on an area exceeding 24 million hectares. Such an amount of sowing work had never before been carried out in the republic in 7 days. Most farms have worked hard at sowing recently and this has allowed them to resume the normal schedules and to regain time lost due to the cold days of April. Almost all sugar beet sowing is completed, as well as that of sunflower and corn. The biggest increment over the week is in wheat sowing. One-third of it remains to be sown. Mass sowing of millet, buckwheat and soya is developing. Potatoes and vegetables remain to be sown on a considerable area.

IMPROVED COORDINATION IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION NEEDED

LD230923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Vegetable Conveyor Belt"]

[Text] The early vegetables are arriving on the store counters from the south of the country, and the flow of this produce is increasing every day. But in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga region and the regions of Siberia, work on the vegetable plantations is only just beginning. Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, rural workers have done a great deal to switch this sector onto an industrial footing. Some 1,700 specialized farms have been created around industrial centers. Sowings of potatoes and vegetables on irrigated land have increased and comprehensive mechanization is being introduced into production more and more widely.

In the fourth year of the 5-year plan, kolkhozes and sovkhozes plan to sell the state 17.1 million tons of potatoes, 17.6 million tons of vegetables, 5.9 million tons of fruit, 5.8 million tons of grapes, and 2.3 million tons of melon crops--more than ever before. High socialist pledges have been adopted by agriculturalists in all republics. The increased level of technical equipment on farms, the use of progressive production methods and application of advanced experience make it possible, despite the late spring, to complete crop sowing in the optimal time and to lay firm foundations for a good harvest.

This is all the more important inthat in a number of regions the potato and vegetable yield is still low and plans for purchases of produce are being frustrated. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan there has been a considerable shortfall in supplies of these products to the country from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts. And on the farms of Ivanovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts the average annual sale of potatoes and vegetables to the state has even fallen in comparison with the level in the last 5-year plan. Among those in arrears are the orchardists of Moldavia and the viticulturalists of Georgia. Why has this laggardness been permitted? It is the result of not only difficult weather conditions, but also because of the lack of necessary care for sown and planted areas and losses of what has been grown.

Correct action is being taken by those party committees and soviet and agricultural organs which are now adopting concrete measures to not only fulfill this year's plans, but make good the deficit which has developed. [paragraph continues]

Rural workers are making efforts to increase crop yields. Some 150 million tons of organic fertilizers have been taken out to kolkhoz and sovkhoz plantations and more and more mineral fertilizers are being applied. The area planted with high quality tubers has been extended. A broad network of mechanized teams and units for potato cultivation has been created. Specialists have devised flowsheets for each field.

The late spring is causing amendments to be made in the schedules laid down earlier. Under conditions of frequent drops in temperature and the recurrence of cold spells, exceptionally careful cultivation of plants is needed. At the same time, on the farms of Geok-Tepinskiy and Ashkhabadskiy rayons in Turkmenia, for instance, early cabbage over an area of about 100 hectares has been overgrown with weeds. Such phenomena lead to a harvest shortfall, and any instance of negligence must be given a principled assessment.

It is important to cultivate and preserve every kilogram of fruit in order to satisfy consumer demand more fully. This is greatly promoted by the reception of vegetables directly at the place of production and their removal by the procurement workers' transport. Experience in developing such linkups in Moskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts is instructive. Here vegetables and potatoes, bypassing bases and avoiding transshipments, are delivered to consumers directly from the fields. At the same time, a number of places in Vladimirskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts, for instance, are still developing direct links poorly and losses of the harvest are allowed to occur in its storage, transportation and processing. This happens because local soviets and agricultural and procurement organs show little concern for introducing progressive forms of selling truck farming produce.

Little time remains before the new harvest will start arriving on a massive scale. But some places are behind with preparations for the busy harvest work period. Concern is aroused by the state of affairs on enterprises of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR Canning Industry Production Association. At the Ardon and Kartsa canning plants, the setting up of production lines for vegetable processing is being delayed. The picture is similar at the Sarata and Tatarbunary canning plants in Odesskaya Oblast, where the boiler facilities have not yet been put in good order. It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry to strive to insure that all enterprises meet the harvest processing season fully prepared.

Millions of tons of potatoes, vegetables and fruit must be delivered from the plantations to consumers. To insure that all links of the vegetable production process function efficiently and harmoniously, it is necessary to allocate raw material zones in good time to each canning enterprise and trading organization and to elaborate transport schedules jointly. Only a high level of organization at the height of the harvest toil will make it possible to avoid produce accumulating in the fields and machinery standing idle. It is already time to take pains over strengthening the material and technical base for potato and vegetable storage. Local party, soviet and economic organs are called upon to take under strict control the construction of new capacities for laying in everything necessary for the winter, and the repair and modernization of existing ones.

Great responsibility for the uninterrupted supply of the population with the output from truck farms and plantations rests with trading organizations. It sometimes happens that because of lack of coordination between departments purchases of crops which have been grown are delayed. [paragraph continues]

The Tsentrosoyuz and its local organs must extend the network of reception centers for surplus vegetables, potatoes and fruit from private plots and make fuller use of this supplementary source for improving supplies to the working people.

To direct organizational and mass political work toward the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan is the combat task of rural party organizations. Following the example of the communists of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, they are called upon to head competition for the achievement of the highest possible end results. It is very important to insure that collaboration contracts between the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and processing enterprises assume a wide scale. The forthcoming summer season is an important stage on the path of fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on further improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population. So let competition for high quality work in fields, plantations and truck farms gather momentum!

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER GROAT CROP PRODUCTION

LD231127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Concern for the Groat-Crop Field"]

[Text] There are only 2 weeks left before the start of summer, but a large volume of spring work still remains to be done in the fields. In the past 7 days, machine operators in northern Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya Oblast and a number of other oblasts began sowing. The work front has embraced all regions of the country. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 14 May spring crops occupied 70.9 million hectares, which is 45 percent of the plan. Sowing of cotton and sugar beet is being completed. Potatoes have been planted on 1.3 million hectares--42 percent of the plan.

The groat crops--rice, buckwheat and millet--represent a special group among the grain crops. Great attention is devoted to their production. Thus, the area of rice paddies is being increased every year.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs are making an effort to increase production of groat crops. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan farms in Volgogradskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, Bashkiria and Primorskiy Kray overfulfilled their plans for sales of buckwheat to the state. Farmers in Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray coped with the targets for millet sales.

However, things are not like this everywhere. In the country as a whole the buckwheat purchases plan was fulfilled by only 53 percent, and the millet plan by 70 percent. Compared with the level of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, average annual production of buckwheat has increased by only 25,000 tons, while that of millet has even fallen by 54,000 tons. Farms in Orlovskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts are greatly in arrears in buckwheat production. Ulyanovskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts are failing to meet the millet procurement plans.

The chief reasons for the unsatisfactory situation are the reduction of cropping areas in a number of regions and the low level of crop concentration on farms. Buckwheat and millet are frequently sown in weedy fields, after the most unsuitable crops precede it. Agricultural techniques and the times for carrying out work are violated, and proper care of the plants is not organized.

In 1978, the area sown with buckwheat on the country's farms increased by 314,000 hectares compared with 1975. However, farms in Kirovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts failed to fulfill the plans for increasing the area. And millet sowings have hardly increased. Moreover, they have been permitted to fall on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kuybyshevskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

Pavlodarskaya Oblast is the biggest supplier of buckwheat in Kazakhstan. The conditions for growing the crop here are good, and experienced cadres have been selected. But the stand taken by the Agricultural Administration is perplexing. It is planned to allocate 97,000 hectares for this year's harvest, or 102,000 hectares less than last season. How can such a step be explained? There is just one explanation--purchases, it is said, had remained at the previous level of 57,000 tons. But, as specialists' estimates show, it will be hard to fulfill the target, given the established yield per hectare. And, strange as it may seem, the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan have not made a principled assessment of this fact.

Over the past 3 years the buckwheat yield per hectare has increased 8 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan on Ukrainian and Kazakh farms. At the same time, yields have been allowed to fall in Belorussia and in Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts. Here are the dynamics of yields in Belorussia: An average of 6.1 quintals was obtained per year in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, 3.6 quintals in the ninth and 3.1 quintals in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The leaders of local party, soviet and economic organs in Belorussia and a number of other regions must seriously analyze the reasons for the fall in yields per hectare and in gross yields and outline ways to eliminate the shortcomings.

Sowing of groat crops is now in full swing. In the struggle for a high harvest, rural workers must make the maximum effort to increase yields from the groat field.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY SESSION--A session of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences opened in Moscow today on the subject of "science and speeding up technical progress in agriculture." Participants noted that in the period since the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, agriculture had received R230 million for expanding its material-technical base. Power supply per production unit in the countryside had increased three-fold. All this had promoted an increase in the output of grain and industrial crops, vegetables and animal products. Scientists and industry had done a lot in improving the design of Soviet-made tractors and agricultural machines. However, still not all new equipment is up to present-day requirements. Life produces new requirements for the industrialization of agricultural work. And there, scientific-research institutes have a decisive say in matters as do design offices and enterprises creating new equipment. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOWING PROGRESS--Two more rayons, Konstantinovskiy and Skovorodinskiy, have completed sowing early grain crops. Three-fourths of grain fields have already been planed in Amurskaya Oblast. Vegetables have already been planted on one-fourth of all land set aside for this purpose. Annual grass has been planted on 56,000 hectares or 52 percent of the plan. The oblast has already planted 6,200 hectares of potatoes or 41 percent of the plan. By 17 May spring crops had been planted on 644,620 hectares or 41 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 May 79 OW]

COSMOS-1100, COSMOS-1101 SATELLITES LAUNCHED 23 MAY

LD231452 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1100 and Cosmos--1101 have been launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellites have been put into an orbit with one carrier rocket. The satellites have a maximum distance from the earth's surface of 230 kilometers, minimum distance of 199 kilometers and inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

Research envisaged by program has been completed.

DIFFICULTY OF REFUELING SALYUT COMPLEX IN ORBIT DESCRIBED

LD240428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] The crew of the orbital complex, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, will begin the main operations in filling the joint propulsion plant of the station with fuel delivered by the cargo craft today. Yesterday, together with the Flight Control Center, a thorough check was made of the refueling line for leaks, and also of all the docking joints.

This is the sixth time that one of the most complex operations, to which there is nothing comparable on earth, has been carried out in orbit. In order to solve the task of filling the fuel requirements of the space station, a number of technical and scientific problems had to be solved from the very beginning. On the face of it, this doesn't look too difficult. Inflight refueling of modern bombers is done (?frequently). But where there is no force of gravity, the simplest problems become unbelievably complex. In earth gravity conditions, for instance, it is very difficult to mix liquid with gas, and such a mixture separates very rapidly. It is different in weightlessness.

Here it can be a very stable mixture, a virtually inseparable emulsion. The designers of the refueling system had to use a great deal of inventiveness to seal off the gas--nitrogen, which acts as a piston for pumping the fuel and oxidizer--and the components of the fuel from each other. As has already been reported, the slightest suspicion that this seal had been broken necessitated the complete emptying of one of the station's fuel lines and its exclusion from operation.

There is another problem with the pumping. Here again one cannot rely on calculations and practice done on earth. For instance, during the refueling process so-called hydraulic shocks can occur and valves can become unserviceable. Finally, in the docking of the refueling elements of station and craft, the degree of perfection of the seal which must be insured is such that on earth it would have to be subject to an outside check, but in orbit this is impossible.

Nevertheless, the success of previous operations in transferring fuel from the craft to the station gives grounds for assurance that everything will go according to plan on this occasion, too, The crew is ready, earth is ready. Early in the morning, in the zone of radio visibility, the first commands will be received onboard.